Now You Can Learn to Speak a FOREIGN LANGUAGE . . "almost OVER NIGHT"!

SIT DOWN in your big easy chair, in the comfort and quiet of your own home. Open your Language Phone Manual. Turn on your phonograph. Settle back and listen to a cultured native speaking in the language you wish to learn. Follow the text from your book as you listen. Without effort, eye and ear absorb the syllables, words, phrases, whole sentences in FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH or ITALIAN.

The Natural Way

The chronological, step-by-step development of the lessons makes them extremely simple to master. For you are learning in the *natural* way—the way you learned English, only much more quickly. In fact, from the very first lesson you begin to speak, and read the language you wish to know. *Almost over night* the cultural and business advantages that go with the ability to speak another tongue are yours!

A Key to New Worlds

English translations of French and Italian books are like hollow shells of meaty nuts. Only the person who knows another language can realize the joys of reading them in the original. Or the thrill of actually understanding the words of German, French or Italian operas. Or the justifiable pride in being able to hold social and business conversations with cultured people of another country — in *their* language. Oftentimes this ability is of vital importance to your personal advancement, as French, Spanish, German or Italian are spoken in all cultured society circles.

Traveling Abroad a JOY

And when you travel abroad there is so much more to enjoy. Guides and interpreters are then an unnecessary expense and you can be certain of not being handicapped in your dealings with the shop people, waiters, taxicab drivers, etc.

You Learn By Ear

By the Language Phone Method you learn a new tongue as easily as you learn a new tune—BY EAR. And the instructor never gets tired. He will repeat any part of the lesson, over and over, until you have mastered every word, every voice inflection. Thus you learn to speak *perfectly*, with the accent of a true, cultured native. The method is far superior to the ordinary class and private tutor-instruction and has been endorsed by teachers of languages in the leading universities and schools in the country. The results seem like magic.

15 MINUTES a Day Works Wonders

It is *not* a correspondence course. No lessons to prepare, no papers to be corrected, no delays. Your advancement depends wholly upon the time you devote to "listening in" and checking up the printed lessons. Fifteen minutes a day will bring amazing results.

LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD

Descriptive Booklet

illustrated from Life giving details of entire course

Sample Record

First Lesson in the language of your choice

SEND FOR THESE TO-DAY

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 1435
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Send me the sample record of the first lesson in the language checked, together with the book "Learn to Speak French, Spanish, German, Italian—The Language Phone Way," giving full particulars of the course. I enclose 25 cents in stamps to cover packaging and postage.

(NO AGENTS WILL CALL)

Name.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

Check language interested in

☐ Italian
☐ German
☐ Spanish
☐ French

ENDORSED BY

teachers of language in such famous Universities as:

Brown
Columbia
Cornell
Harvard
Johns Hopkins
Michigan
Princeton
Stevens Institute of Technology
Yale

Even with this recognition, however, you can not fully realize how amazingly simple it is to master a foreign language until you learn something about this fascinating method. To *see* and to *hear* is to *believe*.

Use the coupon.

The Literary Digest

for February 3, 1934

VOLUME 117 NUMBER 5

Copyright, 1934, by Funk & Wagnalls Company

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY
Welfare Island Raid Aids Prison Reform 5
Huey Long's Political Defeat 7
Uncle Sam's Big Borrowing Begins 8
The Sharp Decline in National Income 8
Big Business Boosts for NRA 8
Puerto Rico and the New Deal 9
The Crisis in Civil Works 10
End of Cuban Strife Seen in Our Recognition 11
At the Observation Post 12
They Stand Out From the Crowd 13
News and Comment From the National Capital . . 14

FOREIGN COMMENT
War and Peace Talk About the Pacific 15
Austria's Struggle Against German Aggression . . . 16
Poland's New Constitution 16
Czechoslovakia's Man at Paris 16
Hungary's Experiment With Hitlerism 17

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Atom Splitters—Twentieth-Century Alchemists . . 18
Flying 554 Miles an Hour 19
Brain Work Requires Little Food 19
Science Snap-shots 19

LETTERS AND ART
Stage Settings Through the Centuries 20
Gertrude Stein Breaks Into Opera 21
Defining a Columnist 21
Dickens Rehashed 21
On the Screen 39
Among the Outstanding Books of the Week 40

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE
Interest in Spiritualism Revives 22
Dead Hands Control Many Trust Funds 23
Outposts of Ecclesiastical Empire 23
Atheists and Free Speech 23

PLAYING THE GAME
Down the Ice-Sheathed Bannister 26
Mathematics and the Game of Bridge 27
Bob Kiphuth: Yale's Body-Builder 28

MISCELLANEOUS
The Threat of the Orient As Dr. Kohn Sees It . . . 3
The Lexicographer's Easy Chair 29
Topics in Brief 30
Show Dogs Bound to Have a Big Year 32
Prints of World's Oldest Feet? 35
Toward Industrial Decentralization 36
NRA Benefits to Steel—and Other Industries 38
People *Do* Read Poetry 41
Gentlemen of the Sea Post 43
From Our Readers to Our Readers 47
The Spice of Life 48

CURRENT POETRY
An Impatience 31
Be It Resolved 31
The Race 31

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE
The Week in Business Summarized 44
Silver Shower in Illinois 45
Less F.O.B. Mystery 45
The Traveling Man Returns 45
Will the Government Own the Railroads? 46

Information for Subscribers

TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.00, six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.60 a year; $3.30 six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

Semiannual Indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

Instructions for *renewal, discontinuance* or *change of address* should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President;* ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer;* WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary*, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Additional Entry at Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, O. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department. Ottawa, Canada.

THE LITERARY DIGEST title is registered in U. S. Patent Office, and in Foreign Countries. PUBLIC OPINION, New York, and CURRENT OPINION, New York, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST. (Title registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Threat of the Orient As Dr. Kohn Sees It

The pressure of the Japanese and Chinese on Australia, Oceania and the west coast of the American continent "threatens, in general, the Anglo-Saxon world," in the opinion of Dr. Hans Kohn, lecturer, author and professor-elect of history at Smith College, whose new book, "Orient and Occident," has just been published by the John Day Company. Compared to this outward pressure, he writes, the Japanese influx into Manchuria is in the long run unimportant.

The Europeanization of the Orient, which represents a spiritual victory of the dynamic civilization of the West over the static civilization of the East, will turn politically and economically against the Western exclusive mastership of its type of civilization, Dr. Kohn says.

During the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, the Occident permeated the entire East with its technique of industry, transportation, communication, education, politics and culture. The result is that the Orient has accepted this Europeanization in full, which means that it will demand as well its own mastery.

Significance of Bolshevism

Bolshevism, Dr. Kohn finds, "is trying to enthrone the Western civilization," and thus far "it is in harmony with the progressive elements of the East and with the spirit of the age." The great world significance of Bolshevism, he asserts, lies in the attempt of an all-embracing westernization of Asiatic or semi-Asiatic masses, who are summoned from the apathy of the times when men gave no thought to ordering society and dominating nature according to their wants. "They are guided by a faith born of Western philosophy and Western rationalism and bearing the stamp of the triumphal march of the machine-age."

While he is well aware of the pressure points on the map that may lead to disturbances, Dr. Kohn is not altogether pessimistic in his long-term view. He portrays the unity of the world by modern industrial and communication techniques as a decided benefit which is working toward common goals and common purposes of all world groups.

Never before, he says, "has there been a stage set for human history comparable to that of to-day and to-morrow," but also, the chances and the dangers involved "have never been so tremendous."

Old Shibboleths

The objective factors making for a new age of world politics and world economics are growing from decade to decade, he writes, "but the consciousness of man lags behind and clings to old shibboleths and vested interests."

Certain of the eventuality of a new world order in which all peoples are unified, Dr. Kohn is not so certain that it will be achieved without years of chaos and devastation.

Sleepless Nights?

HOW often have you tossed and turned unable to sleep because of a tickling in the throat, or a slight cough? Just put Mistol Drops in each nostril before you go to bed—and see how much better you sleep! Mistol Drops safely soothe nose and throat irritation, whether from smoking or because you have caught cold.

If it's a cold that's coming on, stop it right where it starts—before it has a chance to spread. Colds are a germ infection, you know, and the nose and throat membranes offer an ideal place for cold germs to multiply and spread.

When you put Mistol Drops into your nose and let it run back into your throat, it spreads its healing medication into the deepest nose and throat passages.

Many cold treatments are too strong and harsh, but Mistol Drops, as your doctor will tell you, are mild and harmless. They contain no ephedrin.

Use Mistol Drops regularly. A few drops in the morning will help protect you against the disease germs you may breathe during the day: a few drops at night will keep your nose clear and clean, keep your breath sweet, make you breathe easily and sleep soundly. Get a bottle today at your drug store!

Mistol Drops

STOP COLDS BEFORE THEY START

ALSO USE ESSENCE OF MISTOL ON HANDKERCHIEF AND PILLOW

WEDDINGS

Here are two books that have a logical place in every bride's trousseau—both by the world's recognized authority upon good taste. "Etiquette" is now in its thirtieth enlarged edition. "The Personality of a House" leads the list of books on home design and decoration.

THE PERSONALITY OF A HOUSE

by Emily Post

This volume does for the American home what "Etiquette" did and is doing for American manners. Delightfully original, it tells how to make every type of American home express, in its architecture, colors, and setting, all that is most attractive in the personality of its occupants. Devoted mainly to the interior—the best decorative effects, the right furniture, rugs, hangings, etc.—it is as rich in suggestions for the apartment-dweller or for the house-owner. Mrs. Post's chapters on color are the best expositions of the subject ever written. Over 100 text illustrations, 63 full-page half-tone reproductions, and a color chart. *8vo, 537 pages. Cloth binding, $4.00; by mail, $4.18.*

SPECIAL GIFT EDITION

Handsome Full Flexible Leather, gilt-edged paper, with title in gold. Neatly Boxed, $7.50; by mail, $7.68. ALL BOOKSTORES, or order on the coupon.

EMILY POST

ETIQUETTE

by Emily Post

The standard authority wherever good taste is a requirement. "It stands out in any group of similar books by reason of its authority, its clarity, its scope, and its infinite attention to detail," says the *Philadelphia Public Ledger.* Information on personal manners and social customs in every phase of life, practically from the cradle to the grave, is presented with numerous photographic illustrations of table-settings, flat silver, etc.

8vo, 712 pages. Cloth binding, $4.00; by mail, $4.18.

SPECIAL GIFT EDITION

Handsome Full Flexible Leather, gilt-edged paper, with title in gold. Neatly boxed, $7.50; by mail, $7.68. ALL BOOKSTORES, or order on the coupon below.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES OR YOU MAY ORDER WITH THIS COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354 Fourth Avenue, New York

I enclose $.....for which send me.... copies of
ETIQUETTE ☐ Cloth, $4.18. Leather, $7.68.
PERSONALITY OF A HOUSE ☐ Cloth, $4.18
☐ Leather, $7.68. L.D. 2-3-34

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BROADER HORIZONS

MANY business men are discovering that their activities need no longer be limited to former boundaries. They are reaching out by telephone into new fields . . . developing new markets . . . finding new and unsuspected ways to make and save money.

Are you interested in increasing sales? By alternating telephone calls with personal visits, you can reach many more people, at lower cost. You can scout out new customers who formerly were beyond your reach. And you can give your old customers that prompt and satisfactory service which so often means repeat business.

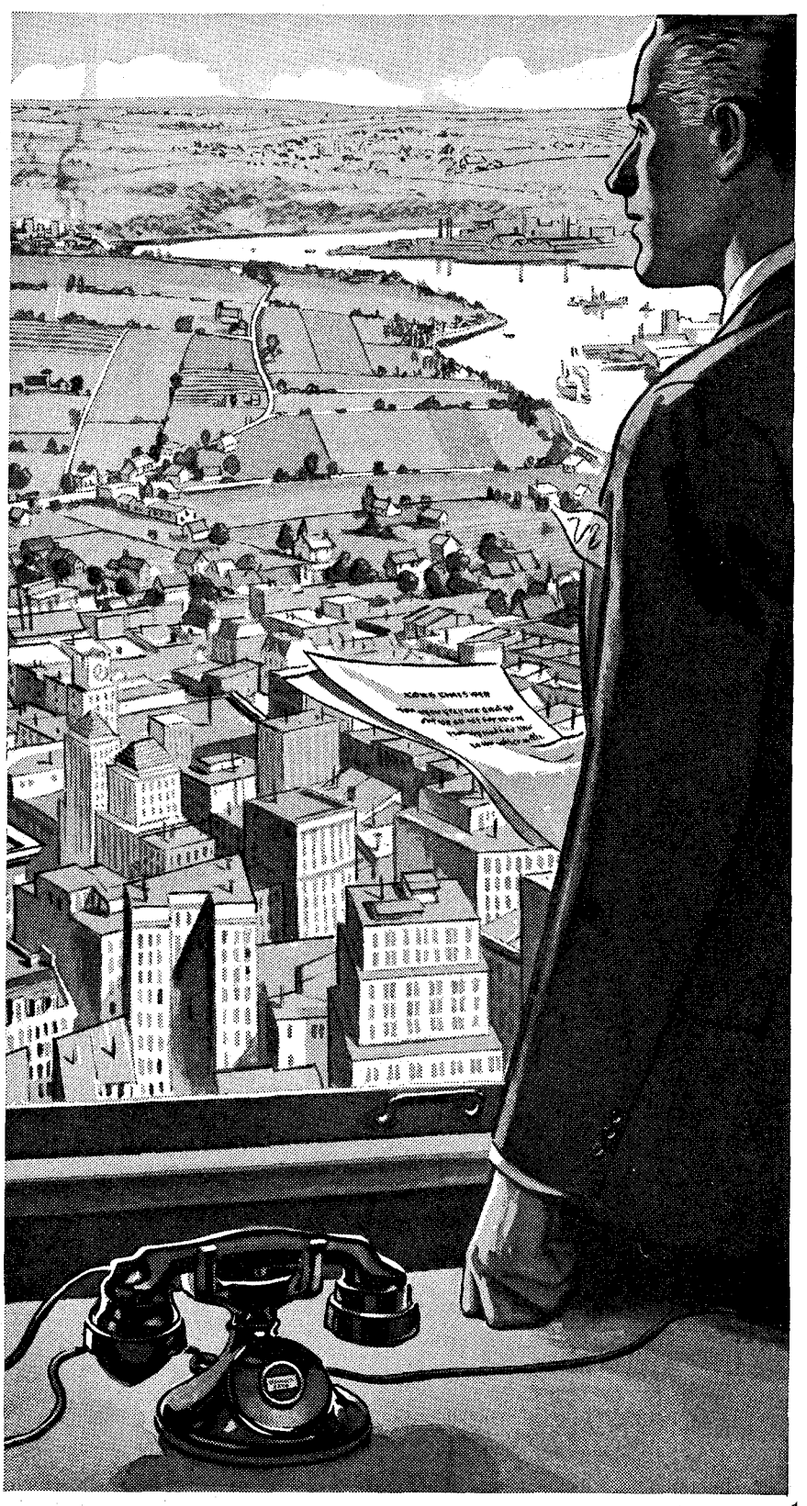
Are you a merchant? The next time a customer asks for an article not in stock, telephone for it. This is direct evidence to him of your personal interest in his patronage.

Are you making purchases? By telephoning, you frequently can get better prices, or better delivery dates.

Wherever your own particular interest lies, the chances are you can extend your activities . . . broaden your horizon . . . with the help of Long Distance.

TYPICAL STATION-TO-STATION RATES

From	*To*	*Day-time*	*7 P.M.*	*8:30 P.M.*
New Haven	Boston	$ .70	$ .60	$ .40
Chicago	Grand Rapids	.75	.65	.45
St. Louis	Omaha	1.65	1.40	.95
Philadelphia	Jacksonville	3.00	2.45	1.65
San Francisco	Washington, D.C.	8.50	6.75	5.00

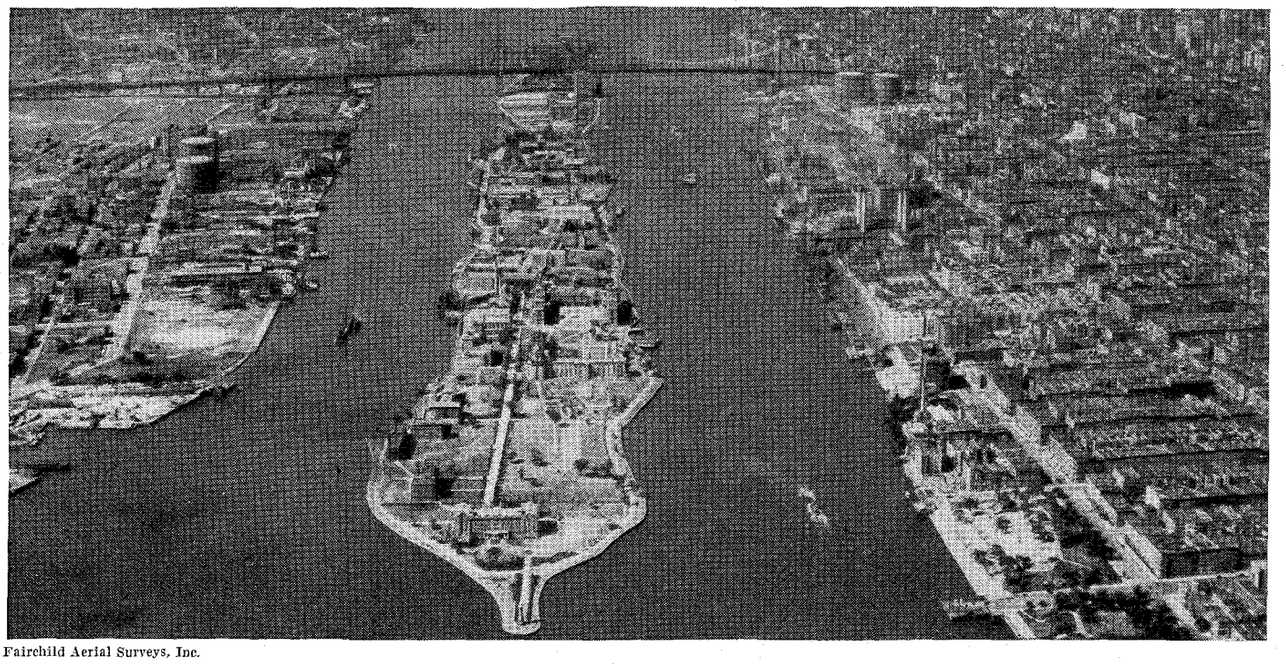


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW YORK The Literary Digest February 3, 1934

Welfare Island Raid Aids Prison Reform

Commissioner MacCormick's "New Broom" Assault on the Corruption of New York's Gangster-Ruled Penitentiary



Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.

Air-plane view of Welfare Island, looking south. On the right is Manhattan, and on the left, Long Island City

WELFARE Island lies like a shark in the middle of the East River, which is not a river but an estuary connecting New York Bay with Long Island Sound. The island is over a mile and a half long and not much wider than a long city block.

On its flat surface it carries an antiquated penitentiary, almshouse and certain asylums and hospitals, and it is more historic under its dour old name, Blackwell's Island, than under its new and optimistic one. To old New Yorkers, "Welfare Island" lacks the personal touch.

When the lid was lifted off the penitentiary the other day, a vast and amazing witch's cauldron was revealed, bubbling like mad. Some of the details of that exposure would make *The Newgate Calendar* look like a college paper. The brush of a Hogarth, the pen of a Gorky, even the thunder of a Milton and the satiric spleen of a Swift—all might labor with the highlights and shadows, the human values and spiritual implications of that organized wallow of human wastage and infamy.

The whole country held up its hands, Europe wrinkled its nose, English people began writing to *The Times* about deplorable conditions in American prisons—not exactly a new subject—and New York was horrified.

New York has an intimate and kindly feeling for its island of city institutions, which runs from East 51st to East 86th street, a stone's throw from the smart homes of Sutton Place and the surrounding faubourg, not to mention many a row of decent and pleasant dwellings. Everybody knows that the island ought to be a breezy park for the people, but even as it is, with its broken fringe of trees, its unobtrusive buildings, and its distant gray figures, it is touched with beauty when the sun rises over Long Island, and again in the evening when the big white Sound liners come ploughing along the narrow channel, cutting twin furrows that slant and break on the city and prison shores. And many folk enjoy peering straight down on the island from the Queensboro Bridge, which has one colossal foot planted right on it.

Now that the lid has come off, curiosity seekers are fairly flocking to gape at "Old Blackwell's."

Commissioner Austin H. MacCormick, head of the correction department in the La-Guardia administration, is a specialist at his work, a prison expert of much practical experience and profound study. His bold and dramatic mode of attacking an ancient evil took the city's breath away.

In the language of the newspapers, he "raided" the notorious old penitentiary. An enemy—the underworld—was in control of it.

One observer describes it as a "country club for gangsters," ruffians who led lives of incredible luxury and power, usurping the hospital quarters from which they had driven the really infirm, regaling themselves with costly food and drink, waited upon by obsequious prisoners and prison officials.

"I saw the warden spend half an hour on a busy day getting lemons so that Joie Rao could have some lemonade," says Harry M. Shulman, a research worker who made a survey of the prison.

Joie Rao, "former Harlem policy king and gangster with Dutch Schultz" was leader of the prisoners who "actually ran the place." He "directed all the rackets in the prison, including the drug, food, clothing and privilege rackets. He ruled wherever there was a chance for graft."

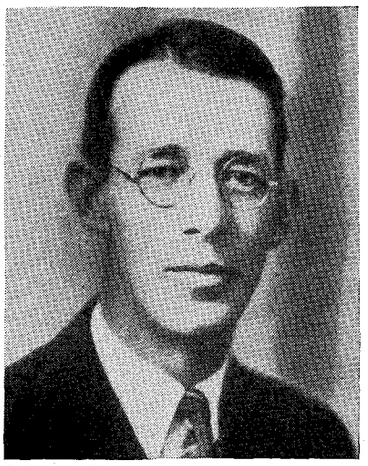
One hears much about Rao, the star prisoner, with his radio, and telephone, his crimson bathrobe, his polished shoes on shoe-trees and his carrier pigeons—it was one of his rival barons, Eddie Cleary, who had the police pup tied to his bed.

Prison reformers, meanwhile, see the probability of valuable results flowing from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Commissioner's raid and the sensation it has caused in the public mind. For prison corruption is far more than a local issue! It stretches from ocean to ocean and is intimately bound up with the national crime plague.

The Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta was only recently the breeding ground of a scandal involving graft, favoritism and gangster sovereignty. Murderous jail breaks in various parts of the country have been traced to similar conditions of corrupt or terrorized official compromise with gang rule, but it may have needed the New York Commissioner's sensational coup to prove



© Harris & Ewing

Austin H. MacCormick

New York's Commissioner of Correction

to the country that prison corruption can be exposed and routed out when there are men higher up with the will to tackle the job and the grit to see it through.

Apropos of which, here's a little glimpse of Commissioner MacCormick in action. He was spending the night on the island. Tension was high. Prisoners had been locked in cells. Search was going on for drugs, weapons and other contraband. Privileges suspended. Nerves on edge.

Ticklish Moment

A small wiry man, "almost frail looking," according to the New York *Sun*, but "a bundle of nervous energy," moved about briskly, and his "cold nerve and complete mastery of the situation was demonstrated when 800 prisoners filed into the mess hall for the evening meal.

"After a turbulent day in which he had experienced at least one narrow escape from injury, the Commissioner astounded his associates by walking into the big mess hall alone, unprotected.

"The men were seated at their tables. A big, husky guard turned pale at the gills when he saw the little Commissioner. There was an ominous silence.

"Slowly, with measured tread, Commissioner MacCormick continued down the long hall, unmindful of the angry glances of the prisoners.

"Then two convicts broke into a slow grin. They recognized and appreciated such nerve. Their grins eased the situation. Others followed suit, and soon all the prisoners were smiling.

" 'Hey, Commissioner. How do you like us now?' one of the prisoners called. This brought laughter. The Commissioner smiled and continued his inspection.

A Courageous Official

The story has a sequel, revealed afterward by the Commissioner himself. During the ordeal in the dining hall he was sustained by the thought that in his pocket was a singular weapon that some friend had given him—a billy with a tear-gas gun attachment. That is, he thought it was in his pocket, but discovered afterward that he had forgotten it!

What would he have done had trouble broken and he felt for his billy with vainly groping fingers?

"I haven't the slightest idea," the Commissioner confessed cheerfully.

A coincidence in connection with the raid was the fact that it occurred almost simultaneously with the publication of an article in the February *Vanity Fair*, entitled "The Hardest Prison in the World to Manage" in which various reasons were advanced for awarding that distinction to the archaic and overcrowded New York County Penitentiary on Welfare Island. The writers were Joseph Fulling Fishman and Vee Terrys Perlman. Fishman was formerly Deputy Commissioner of Correction.

It is pointed out that the Welfare Island lock-up has a daily population of from 1,680 to 1,800 and a "turnover"—inmates arriving or leaving, involving a great deal of routine work—of 30,000 a year—"approximately six or seven times as many as at any other State or Federal prison in the United States." Its lack of workshops and of walls, its human polyglot population, its urban situation and its average quota of 1,200 narcotic addicts a year, are also cited as difficulties in managing the prison that Commissioner MacCormick is quoted as pronouncing "the worst in the world."

While the United States Government showed an inclination to come into the Welfare Island picture by virtue of the Federal narcotic law, and while District Attorney Dodge, of New York, proffered his services as a prosecutor, those familiar with the city's prison facilities pinned their best hopes for the future on the hastening of the completion of a more modern and commodious penitentiary which has long been under construction on Riker's Island, further up the East River.

For a condensed review of the conditions disclosed in the old "pen," one might turn to Arthur Brisbane, as good a rewriter as he is a reporter.

"The details concerning this prison, run by criminals, are incredible. Some, regarding horrible depravity, are too dreadful to be mentioned," he writes in the Hearst newspapers.

"The convict rulers of the prison lived in great comfort in agreeable quarters in the prison hospital, 'while in one corner of the workhouse, in a room into which light never penetrates, were found drug addicts herded together under conditions of incredible filth.'

"Joie Rao had an electric icebox well filled with all sorts of delicacies in his quarters, and a private telephone near his bed was provided with earphones, that he might send out his orders to drug-dealers, bootleggers and viler criminals, while lying down, resting.

"Commissioner MacCormick, leading a squad of forty detectives, raiding this criminally managed prison exactly as he would have raided any other vile dive, was hooted by the sixteen hundred prisoners. Pieces of iron pipe and stones were thrown at his squad of detectives.

"The Commissioner found in the prison "an unbelievable quantity of narcotics, hypodermic needles and weapons, including long-handled razors, meat-cutters, iron

Wide World

Police dog found in one gangster's cell, chained to the bed

bars, kitchen and table knives sharpened to a razor's edge, a surgeon's scalpel, many bludgeons and sling-shots.' "

Warden McCann, questioned about the privileges enjoyed by Gangster Rao, explained rather pathetically that "Joie" was of important aid to him in keeping order. Whenever any of the common prisoners were rambunctious they would be summoned before the drug magnate who, with his strong-arm henchmen would soon reduce them to submission.

In accepting his appointment from Mayor LaGuardia, MacCormick is said to have promised to break up the Welfare Island dope rings. He declared in a recent address that in all the prisons of the nation there was not one complete educational program.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Huey Long's Political Defeat in His Own State

By the Refusal to Elect His Mayoralty Candidate in New Orleans, Louisianians Are Apparently Completing What an Unknown Fist in Long Island Began

THE first political defeat suffered in six years by the vociferous, flamboyant Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana last week encouraged his enemies to believe that they can change his self-conferred title of kingfish to crawfish—and make it stick.

The black eye inflicted upon Senator Long by an unidentified fellow guest at the Sands Point Bath Club last summer—the papers called it the Battle of Long Island—has been matched politically by the defeat of Long's candidate, John Klorer, who sought to wrest the mayoralty of New Orleans from T. Semmes Walmsley.

Hence many editors conclude that, in the words of the Providence *News-Tribune*: "Louisiana seems well on the way to completing what some unknown fist in Long Island began, and the bell has begun to toll to mark the passing of Huey Long from the world of politics."

If this should prove the case, the predictions made by enemies of the Senator will be borne out—that ridicule created by the Long Island incident would bring about his political downfall where all other efforts failed. Senator Long has thrived on denunciation. Such epithets as "wild man," "clown," "one-man circus," demagog" and worse left him unperturbed. He always came back. "As long as he had people laughing with him," one observer said, "he was safe. But the black-eye incident means he will be laughed out of political life."

A plump, dark-eyed, dimple-chinned man with dark red wavy hair, Long came up from a Louisiana farm to work as a salesman for a lard substitute, became a lawyer at twenty-two, a railroad commissioner and then, in 1928 at the age of thirty-four, Governor of the State. It was while Governor that he gave the country one of his first surprizes by receiving the braid-encrusted commander of the German warship *Emden* while clad in pajamas. Later he called on the commander and apologized.

Elected to the United States Senate, he did not take the oath as Senator until January 28, 1932, altho he had been entitled to enter the chamber eighteen months before. He had remained as Governor during that period to prevent the lieutenant governor from gaining office.

Senator Long, whose political success has been due partly to his championing of the poorer classes, achieved considerable notoriety by introducing a resolution in the Senate to the effect that the tax bill be so written that no person would be allowed to make more than a million dollars annually.

Defying the leadership of Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader, with whom he fought verbal duels, he resigned all his committee memberships as a protest.

Drawn for *The Literary Digest* by Charles Johnson Post

Huey P. Long, the Gentleman from Louisiana

On March 1, 1933, Senator Long was sued by Brig.-Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, U. S. A. (retired) for $500,000 for having called him a scoundrel, crook and liar on the floor of the Senate. Long refused to waive Senatorial immunity.

After the black-eye incident at the Sands Point Bath Club, a medal for the unknown "socker" was designed by George De Zayas and presented by Owen P. White, magazine writer, to the American Numismatic Society.

"Huey P. Long's open break with President Roosevelt, his heckling of the NRA, and his rather affluent mode of living compared to claims of poverty," according to the New Orleans correspondent of the United Press, "were considered important factors in his fall from the pinnacle of political power in Louisiana.

"Long's attitude toward the President cost him practically every vestige of patronage power in Louisiana. His criticism of the New Deal cut heavily into his popular support, while farmers and laborers who once hailed him as 'Kingfish,' could not understand how a poor man could afford shiny new autos, bodyguards, a $60,000 mansion, and a penthouse atop an 18-story hotel here.

"The reaction against Long in Louisiana also reflected the stinging rebuke of his political methods contained in the U. S. Senate sub-committee's investigation of the 1932 senatorial campaign, his coincident burning in effigy by irate citizens, and that famous eye-blacking episode at Sands Point some months back.

"Long, chafing under defeat, secluded himself in his hotel political headquarters to-day, apparently undetermined what his future course will be."

While many editors declare that Long is definitely eliminated as a political power, others point to his resourcefulness and the fact that his Senate term does not expire until 1937.

"Two years ago," said the Boston *Post*, "it would have been folly to think of smashing the Long machine in New Orleans. To-day it is in ruins. The 'Kingfish' may retain his Senate seat, but his power has gone." "For the remainder of his term," agreed the Boston *Globe*, "he will be regarded as a joke, and a rather poor joke at that."

"Few tears will be shed anywhere" over Long's reverse, according to the Springfield *Republican*, which added: "No one, however, questions that Long is a demagog of peculiar resourcefulness."

"It is still too early to prepare for the political funeral," in the opinion of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "but surely one might begin to think about ordering the flowers.

"The national reputation, at all events, is already interred beyond resurrection. Yet only a year ago, in the confusions and perplexities of the short session, Huey was one of those portents about which it was necessary to think twice. Was he not shrewd, bold and equipped with some ability? It was a time when people were peering between "Alfalfa Bill" Murray's whiskers in fear of discovering a Mussolini chin and when the name of Huey was a little too reminiscent of Hitler. To say nothing of the methods. Well, it seems that they were looking in the wrong place; whatever measure of dictatorship we were to get was to come from some one far abler than any of the wild men. Their day is in decline, and Huey, who was the greatest among them, seems declining as rapidly as the rest."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Uncle Sam's Big Borrowing Begins

January Treasury Offering Oversubscribed Five Times, Indicating Government Can Get All "New" Money It Needs

Our biggest peace-time borrowing program, involving $4,000,000,000 of refunding and $6,000,000,000 in "new money" before July 1, begins auspiciously enough. Five times oversubscribed was the January Treasury offering of half a billion dollars in 2½ per cent. Treasury notes, and another half billion in 1½ per cent. certificates of indebtedness. The notes run for 13½ months from January 29, and the certificates 7½ months from January 29. This particular borrowing is all "new money" as there is no maturity until March 15, before which time, of course, there must be more financing.

Government officials were naturally gratified at the oversubscription. People who expected any kind of a revolution in Treasury financing methods were disappointed. The method was "as orthodox as the decalog," George T. Hughes of the Consolidated Press notes, also reporting intimations from Washington that this orthodoxy will be continued and adding:

"Surplus reserves of the banking system have accumulated to the point where there can be little doubt that the Treasury can obtain all the 'new money' it will need. And there is a tendency to write down the aggregate needs, aside from refunding operations, closer to five billions than six.

"While there is nothing in this to set the 'crack-pots' to stewing up a mess of economic fantasy, it is decidedly reassuring to the sober element."

Suggest Long-term Offerings

In the financial circles there is a tendency to question the Government's reliance on short-term issues in its borrowing, and in the consequent advance in the interest rate on such borrowing. The 2½ per cent. rate on the notes is considered generous but not radically out of line with other issues. Several financial papers advise the Government to attempt a long term bond offering the next time it borrows, even tho it has to offer a high interest rate, perhaps 4 or 4½ per cent.

There is no reason why the Government should not be able to borrow money on tax-exempt notes for about a year at 2½ per cent., argues Walter Lippmann in the New York *Herald Tribune*. But the trouble is that it is so attractive to investors "that it puts a premium upon non-investment in capital goods, and persisted in is bound to retard seriously, a sound economic recovery." In this writer's opinion, our financial authorities in Washington will have to adopt a quite different policy if they want to help stimulate recovery:

"They will have to pursue a policy which puts pressure on the banks and upon investors to turn to long term private capital issues. The way to do that is to bring down the interest rates, first on short term government money, then on long term government money, and finally on long term private money.

"By borrowing very large sums for short periods at high interest rates, the Government is providing a beautiful refuge for banks and investors who do not want to take any risks whatsoever. But recovery means a willingness to take some risks."

Speaking metaphorically, Mr. Lippmann pictures the American capitalist after his recently bad fright being "all for sitting at home in front of the fire"—

"If you make it too comfortable for him there he will never go out of doors and go to work. So what you have to do is to feed him less and less while he stays at home till he begins to feel hungry and ambitious. That is what the British have done to their capitalists. By a bold cheap money policy they have depressed the rate of return on the safest investments to a point where money has begun to go back to work.

"These high rates for no risk which the Treasury is paying are just nothing but a way of 'pauperizing' the capitalist. They have much the same effect as a dole which pays so well that a man would rather be on the dole than take a job."

Taking a practical viewpoint the New Haven *Journal-Courier* observes that the Government would like to offer long term bonds as soon as it can. But just now they are not popular. Why? The answer seems obvious enough to the Connecticut paper: "People prefer short commitments in a time of uncertainty."

Big Business Boosts for NRA

As one who went to Washington skeptical but remained to grow enthusiastic, Pierre S. DuPont said in a New York speech the other day that he thought the NRA was definitely aiding all concerned. And a similar boost, by the president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is quoted elsewhere in this issue. Mr. DuPont, whose very name connotes big business and who is Chairman of the NRA's Industrial Advisory Board, finds business immensely helped by the development of cooperation and self-government. He finds labor perhaps the chief gainer in the compelling of collective bargaining. In Mr. DuPont's words:

"The Recovery Act has provided an opportunity to deal with strikes in the way labor wants to deal with them, so eventually I think strikes will disappear."

Mr. DuPont admitted that small industries have been complaining against discrimination, but he predicted that when they learn how to settle their grievances and how to refrain from violating codes, the complaints would cease.

Following recent outbursts in the Senate based on alleged discrimination against small industry a new Board will be set up, functioning outside the NRA organizations, to handle complaints regarding monopolistic tendencies under the codes. General Johnson recently declared that 90 per cent. of the complaints of oppression from small business concerns came from establishments which said that to survive they must exploit their workers. He spoke of provisions for making credit more easily available to small business men and insisted that, by and large, small business has benefited from the NRA—"by increased price, by protection against chains and monopolistic price practices, by every device which we could invent and apply."

The Sharp Decline in National Income

The government figures published last week showing the enormous reduction in national income—from eighty-one billions in 1929 to forty-nine billions in 1932—"should have a sobering effect upon popular thinking," said the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*. For "they show the extent of the depression and the magnitude of the task before the Government and before the business men of the country."

All classes were affected as the total income distributed to individuals took its 40 per cent. dip from the last boom year to 75.4 billions in 1930, 63.3 billions in 1931, down to 49 billions in 1932.

Labor income led the drop, falling much more rapidly than property income. Wages declined 60 per cent., salaries 40 per cent., and property income 30 per cent.

The sharpest decline in income distributed was in the construction industry, "the 1932 volume being but 28 per cent. of the amount paid out in 1929. Income in mining fell off about 60 per cent. and in manufacturing about 55 per cent. in the four-year period." Income distributed by agriculture dropped from $6,341,000,000 in 1929 to $3,442,000,000 in 1932.

The report, called the most detailed and complete ever compiled, was submitted to the Senate by Willard L. Thorp, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. It comprises a new series of basic estimates of the national income, and was prepared, during a year of research, with the cooperation of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. Explaining the purpose of the report, Mr. Thorp said:

"The measurement of the flow of purchasing power is of vital importance to an understanding of our changing economic life. In recent years when shifts have been rapid, it has been especially important to know in detail the type and amount of change in particular industries, so that the kind and intensity of remedial action could be planned.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Puerto Rico and the New Deal

The Winship Administration Will Face a Difficult Task in Reconciling Political Factions and Handling Numerous Reforms Begun by Former Governor Gore

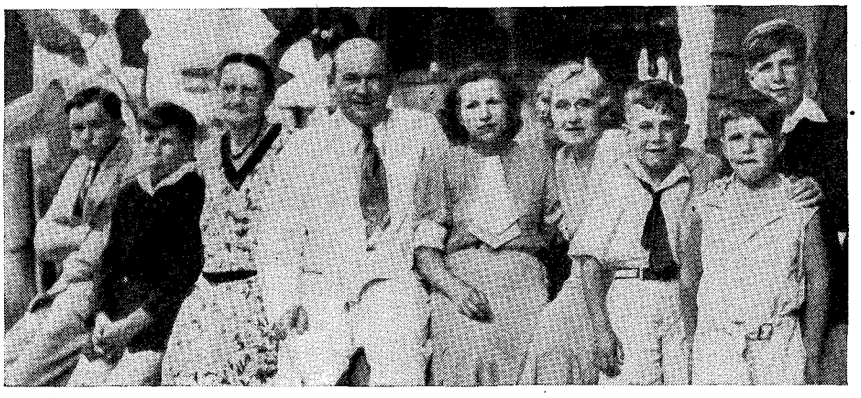
By Albin P. Dearing

RARELY, indeed, does a territorial problem hold for long the interest or attention of political leaders in Washington. During these days when every phase of American history is being made and remade in the nation's capital it is with considerable less concern that non-contiguous America's worries are treated at home.

Yet when an administration rises and falls, when an inauguration of gubernatorial splendor and significance is followed only eight months later by another such ceremony in Puerto Rico's capital, certain of our political observers and writers are persuaded to turn their gaze for a moment from Capitol Hill and the White House to America overseas. Perhaps only a passive curiosity prompts this. Or may be a brief inquiry into a Spanish-American colonial problem is pleasant respite from the more complicated aspects of home politics.

But to some two thousand continental Americans in the Island together with the million and a half American citizens of Puerto Rican heritage, this abnormally hastened speed of events is not accepted so casually. Nor, for that matter, is the throaty street chant, "the king is dead, long live the king," so lustily shouted without stirring some emotional reaction, some rapid retrospection, and, too, the usual expressions of optimism and skepticism for the future.

So when President Roosevelt accepted the resignation of his close friend, Robert Hayes Gore, and a few hours later named Gen. Blanton Winship as Governor of Puerto Rico, in the Island, at least, another page of important history was written.



Wide World

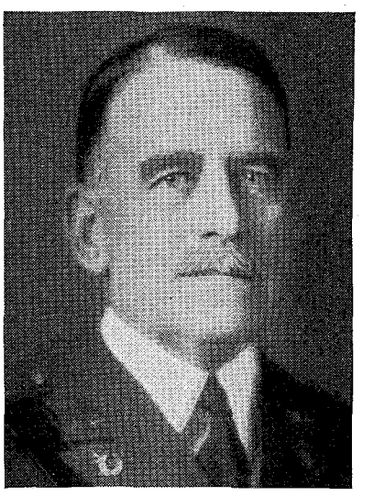
Former Gov. Robert H. Gore and members of his family

Brief it was of calendar record, but crowded it is with many events of unprecedented circumstance.

The New Deal in Puerto Rico came as a decided departure from what had been experienced under quiet, studious, easy-going Gov. James R. Beverley. At his inauguration last July Governor Gore outlined a program that called for considerable reorganization and revision of administration and practises. He sought a reallocation of ocean commerce to open up new markets for Puerto Rican manufactures. He advocated new experimentation and greater exploitation of the Island's mineral and agricultural resources. He scored loudly the absentee landlord system that takes from Puerto Rico a greater part of its export wealth. He frowned at the governmental birth-control plan, and offered as a solution for the over-population question selective colonization in other areas, possibly nearby Florida. In these and other phases of the relief and rehabilitation program he so energetically sought, Governor Gore showed convincingly an understanding and an impassioned desire to cure as many of the Island's acute and chronic ills as time would permit.

He wanted one thing more. Sincerely and affectionately, the new chief wanted and zealously aspired to be the real friend of the masses: the poor, the poverty-stricken, the laboring people of Puerto Rico. To him, their salvation, the amelioration of their condition, was the salvation of Puerto Rico. Their depressed and hopeless condition was a living laboratory experiment for an effective New Deal application. The new Governor was indeed a humanist.

The Insular legislature was summoned in extraordinary session. One by one and with amazing rapidity the measures of the Governor were sent in and approved. He sought a land reclamation project and he got it. He asked for a woman's compensation law and in that too he succeeded. He sought to have overly-racketed slot-machines taken from the Island, and this also was done. For the widows he wanted pensions, and for the Island he wanted the high bank-loan interest rate dropped from 12 to 8 per cent. That too was accomplished in a startling short while. He asked that inducements be made for new industries thus to absorb the unemployed. Hospitals and occupational therapy work, he said, needed more appropriations from the treasury. He wanted also, as a newspaper man, to have writers and journalists visit Puerto Rico so that effective publicity could be given its promising tourist trade.



© Harris & Ewing

Maj.-Gen. Blanton Winship
New Governor of Puerto Rico

Moreover, there was little that the new Governor did want that was not granted in quick measure, while with the majority control of the Legislature the Chief Executive was making fast and close friends. His principle of government was that simple formula of any American Governor: That the Governor must govern with the legislative majority which in itself represents the true mandate of the people. Besides that, Governor Gore had a program for rehabilitation. He needed the legislative support.

Yet criticism of this formula was rife.

Eight months before the arrival of Governor Gore in Puerto Rico an important election had taken place which completely had upset the accepted status quo of political parties. A Liberal group which for several decades held undisputed control of the Island and its bountiful patronage suddenly was tossed into the discard by a more powerful alinement of conservative Republicans and the far more numerous Socialist laborers. The Republican-Socialist Coalition stormed into the business of government with an enthusiasm bordering on reaction. They worked in close harmony with

(Continued on Page 42)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Crisis in Civil Works

In Spite of Scandals Involving Charges of Graft and Political Favoritism, Public Opinion Is Strongly in Favor of the Continuation of the CWA

IN spite of the scandals which have compelled the Government to start weeding out graft and political favoritism in the Civil Works Administration, in spite of the complaints of wage scale competition with private employers, the people do not want to see the CWA end its work. Relief Director Hopkins says he has been getting 10,000 letters a day protesting against his announced plan for "tapering off," by dropping a million men every two weeks from

The Kibitzer

—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*

now on, and finishing up the Civil Works projects by May 1.

There is no doubt that public opinion, as represented by the newspapers, thoroughly indorses the CWA in practise, whatever lack of logic there may be in the theory on which it is based. The Public Works program has been so slow in getting under way that the Civil Works Administration was rushed into being to give men regular work on local projects at Federal Government expense. The mere fact that 4,000,000 men were put to work this winter is enough justification in the mind of the average editor who has seen actual cash coming into the community. All over the country editorials appear under such headings as "Save the CWA," "Let CWA Go On," "Cutting CWA Hamstrings Recovery." "No harder blow could be struck recovery than curtailment of CWA work at the present time," declares the Nyack *Journal-News*, in the New York suburban district; "it is the one agency which has actually been getting money into the hands of the people and thence into the hands of the store keepers." The Raleigh *News and Observer* in the South sums it all up like this:

"The CWA and PWA to-day are more essential to the captain of industry, the holder of wealth, the merchant and the doctor than to the man who wields his shovel digging the Government's hole and receiving the Government's pay."

Scheduled to End in May

But in spite of the pressure from individuals, Mayors, Governors, members of Congress, the press correspondents in Washington report the President adamant in his determination to ask from Congress only enough cash for the CWA to continue its activities until May—the so-called "burial fund." The expectation of the President and of Harry L. Hopkins, head of CWA, is that by mid-spring the need for CWA will have begun to disappear. As Bernard Kilgore of *The Wall Street Journal* explains, they are counting on several things beside a return of the 4,000,000 CWA workers to local and State relief rôles. Some of these are outlined as follows:

"(1) The weather. Reports from Washington indicate that CWA payrolls will be whittled down first in the South and that reductions will be made later in the North as summer approaches. Farm and other outdoor work is expected to provide a living for many of those dropped.

"(2) The Public Works Administration. Undoubtedly one reason why the CWA came into being was the fact that unavoidable delays held back PWA spending. The latter is now practically through allocating money, however, and is steadily getting more and more of it out into circulation.

"(3) The NRA. General Johnson has promised further reductions in working hours. Codes are to be revised. Some gains in employment might be expected to result from these changes.

"(4) The further resumption of private employment."

There are two things which have made the Administration's task very difficult of late in handling the CWA. In the first place, the new and hastily-organized machinery soon brought about direct competition with the private labor market. In Ohio and elsewhere men left the lower ranks of employment in factories to earn more money on CWA jobs. In certain Southern States, mill hands, farm hands, and road workers did the same thing.

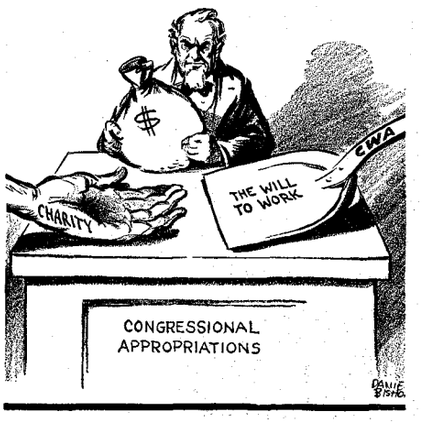
In Georgia such desertions brought Governor Talmadge into a heated controversy with Relief Administrator Hopkins. It also brought about a clash between Mr. Hopkins and General Johnson of the NRA. General Johnson said it was "absurd" for men on "made work" to receive higher wages than some of the NRA code minimum rates for private industry.

One CWA answer is that these rates are not too high but that private pay is too low —also that private employment is supposedly permanent while the CWA jobs are temporary and have a definite time limit. The Civil Works Administration pays forty cents an hour for unskilled labor in the South, forty-five cents in the Central Zone and fifty cents in the North. On the basis of a thirty-hour week this would make the weekly pay of CWA men in many cases approximate that of workers on minimum NRA scales, and exceed that of many workers in small businesses not subject to NRA codes. The CWA authorities have announced that any of their workers found guilty of having left regular employment will be discharged at once.

In general, there is a feeling on the part of the press that troubles like these are due to the haste with which the CWA was organized. The same thing is held to be largely accountable for the outburst of charges of graft and political favoritism that have arisen all over the country in the last few weeks.

One new form of graft is the so-called "kick-back" under which a worker is carried on a contractor's payroll at a figure larger than the actual amount he receives in his pay envelop but keeps quiet about it for fear of losing his job.

The Government is actively dealing with the situation. Secretary Ickes has been charged by the President with the duty of rooting out graft and favoritism in the



One or the Other

—Bishop in the St. Louis *Star-Times*

PWA. Joseph B. Keenan of the Department of Justice is investigating graft in the CWA. Arrests have already been made.

"We will do our own house cleaning," says Mr. Hopkins of the CWA. He says that politicians and business men alike have been charged with trying to make personal profit of one kind or another from relief and Civil Works. But he especially mourns the shortcomings of "our own people," however few and however "far down the line."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

End of Cuban Strife Seen in Our Recognition

After Six Months of Turbulence and Five Changes in the Presidency, the Island Republic Under the Mendieta Régime Seems Destined for Tranquillity and Progress

CONFIDENCE that the turbulent Cuban situation has at last been quieted was expressed by editors last week when the United States extended "formal and cordial recognition" to the new Government headed by President Carlos Mendieta.

Relief at the prospect that Cuba's political whirligig has come to a standstill was voiced in all parts of this country. As the Springfield *Union* said: "After six months of incessant turmoil and bloodshed marked by five changes in the Presidency, this appearance of suddenly restored tranquillity seems almost too good to be true.

"If, as it appears, President Mendieta has succeeded in winning the confidence of the various factions and in establishing a Government which will be able to maintain order and fulfil international obligations, the satisfaction in this country and the good feeling toward us of our Latin-American neighbors should be all the greater because this consummation has been reached without armed intervention."

A few days after Colonel Mendieta, the sixty-year-old soldier-planter, took over the Government on January 18, President Roosevelt, after communications from Jefferson Caffery, his special representative in Cuba, let it be known that recognition of the new régime was imminent. This he announced at a meeting of the diplomatic representatives of eighteen Latin-American countries, invited to the White House to hear the President explain his views on Cuba as another step in his plans for closer cooperation with Latin-America generally.

Recognition of the Mendieta Government was announced on January 23. While Cubans were wildly celebrating, Secretary of State Hull in Washington said that "the almost universal support [of the Mendieta Government] by the people of Cuba points strongly to the maintenance of a stable Government and the continuation of law and order in that country."

"There was the strongest official indication," according to the New York *Herald Tribune's* correspondent, "that both President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull favor the abrogation of the Platt Amendment, which gives the United States special powers over Cuba." Furthermore, to improve economic conditions in the Island, which are pointed to as the chief cause of the recent unrest, it was predicted that this country will ease the tariff burden or grant a liberal quota on the Island's principal crop, sugar.

At the same time, observers recalled that last August the President laid down a four-point program as the basis on which the United States was prepared to cooperate for Cuba's economic restoration. These were, as summarized by the New York *Times:* "1. The establishment of employees of Cuban sugar and tobacco plantations on small parcels of land on which they can produce their own subsistence when unemployed; 2, reorganization of the internal and external debts of the Cuban Government; 3, inclusion of Cuba with Mexico and the United States in a regional sugar agreement; 4, a new reciprocal tariff agreement between the United States and Cuba."

According to the same paper, Colonel Mendieta, who succeeded Carlos Hevia, Provisional President for less than three days, "has an unblemished reputation in personal and political life, and enjoys wide popularity in the island republic.

"Colonel Mendieta is a little more than sixty years old. He is a sugar planter and a physician, and took an active part in the Cuban War of Independence against Spain, in which he won his military rank.

"For many years he was a leading member of the Liberal party headed by General Machado. He was a candidate for that party's Presidential nomination in 1924 but was defeated by General Machado.

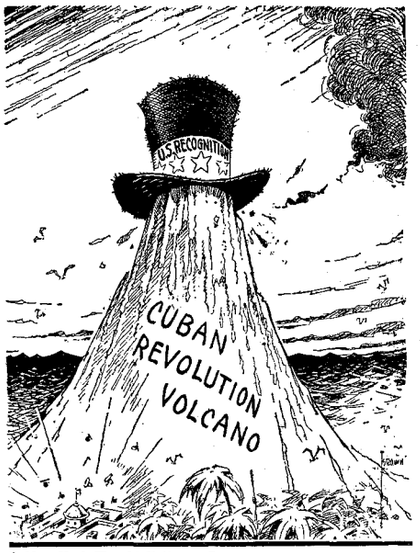
"Colonel Mendieta became an outstanding opponent of the Machado régime and was one of the leaders of the unsuccessful anti-Machado revolt in August, 1931. When it was crushed he was captured and imprisoned by the Government forces, but he was later released.

"In January, 1933, however, after renewed police activity against leading members of the Opposition, he took refuge in the Mexican Embassy in Havana under the doctrine of asylum. After prolonged negotiations he was permitted to leave Cuba under a safe conduct.

"From his exile in New York he was a leader of the continued agitation against General Machado, and when he returned to Havana after General Machado was overthrown last August he received a thunderous welcome from more than 50,000 persons."

© International

The new President of Cuba, Carlos Mendieta (third from left, seated) and his Cabinet



© New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

The New Midwinter Lid

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*

While some American editors are doubtful that Mendieta will be able to preserve order in Cuba, a majority seem confident that the turmoil is ended.

"The prospects of the Mendieta presidency," said the Boston *Herald*, "are better than could have been hoped for by any of his stop-gap predecessors, but he has to face serious perils. The best that can be said is that American policy is of necessity a matter of choice among several courses, every one of which involves taking a chance."

Our course, "while it may lead to embarrassing complications in the future," said the Hartford *Courant*, "nevertheless offers hope of leading to a cessation of disorders and an opportunity for the economic rehabilitation of the Island."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

At the Observation Post

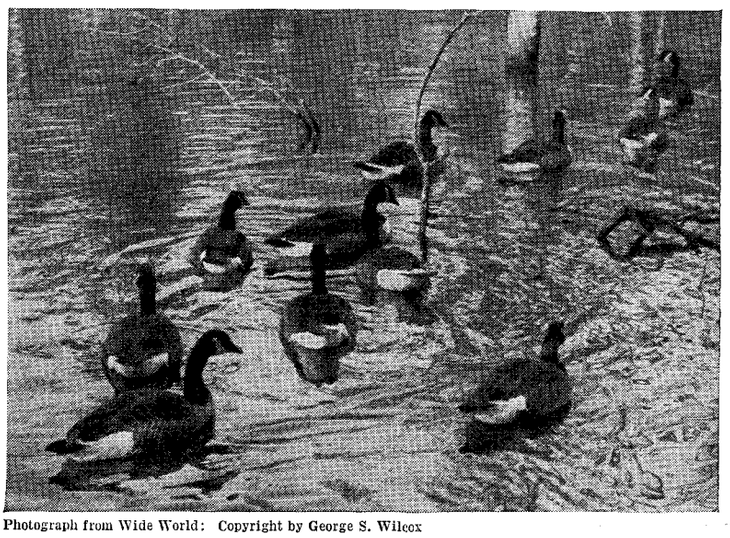
Program for the Restoration of Wild-Life, Sponsored by the President's Committee, Wins the Enthusiastic Support of Sportsmen and All Lovers of the Outdoors

NOT since his fifth (or was it his fourth?) cousin, Theodore Roosevelt, was President of the United States has a Chief Executive of the nation awakened so much interest in outdoor fun. Obviously it runs in the Roosevelt blood (Mrs. Roosevelt is an enthusiastic abettor) to champion the sportsman. The President, for instance, has found time, from his terrific absorption in matters monetary and mundane to pay considerable attention to the demands of wild-life conservation. As a fruit of his influence the Twentieth Game Conference, which very recently closed a three-day session in New York, took on the aspect of big news.

An incident of its proceedings was the investiture of Jay N. Darling ("Ding"), the cartoonist, with the annual medal presented by the magazine, *Outdoor Life*, for distinguished service in behalf of game conservation. Mr. Darling has been a member of the Iowa Fish and Game Commission since 1931. He is a director of the Izaak Walton League, a member of the advisory board of the American Game Association and a contributor of some thousands of dollars from his own pocket to help finance the Iowa twenty-five-year conservation program to restore native upland game birds and wild fowl to his State. He richly deserved the award, but it brought into high relief the fact that he has recently been appointed one of the three members of the "President's Committee on Wild Life Restoration." Even short memories can recall those savage cartoons which "Ding" drew for the New York *Herald Tribune*, and the latter syndicated, during the last Presidential campaign depicting the Democratic candidate in little Lord Fauntleroy costume surveying nature at his ancestral home up the Hudson under the tutelage of a footman. Mr. Darling's new dignity suggests that the President is not only a sportsman at heart but a good sport to boot and perhaps also that he has a keen sense of humor.

The appointment of this committee, of which Thomas H. Beck, publisher of *Collier's*, is the chairman and Professor Aldo Leopold, of the University of Wisconsin, the other member, gave special point to this year's meeting of the American Game Conference. It overshadowed any mere technical discussion of conservation problems, of which there was plenty, with its promise of a comprehensive and concrete program and the wherewithal to put it into effect. This program, as Mr. Beck outlined it to the conference, includes these features:

1. Restoration of migratory fowl nesting areas by purchase (one year lease with option to buy to hasten possession and against error) of a large number of such areas in the States where these birds naturally multiply if given proper environment and food. Cost of acquisition, restoration, including dams, dikes, etc., and management will be included.



Photograph from Wide World: Copyright by George S. Wilcox

Wild geese domesticated by George S. Wilcox at his bird sanctuary near Stuttgart, Arkansas

2. A nation-wide upland game restoration program with specific projects, etc.

3. A nation-wide plan for action involving the acquisition and restoration of areas suitable for facilitating a prolific nature in increasing the population of all wild-life, especially those species which are becoming scarce.

4. A proposal for a much-needed coordinated and businesslike administration setup to carry the plan into successful execution, if or when the report is approved.

The whole enterprise dovetails in with the Government's plan, entrusted to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation (the FSRC) to buy something like 50,000,000 acres of "marginal" land unfit for farming and return it to other uses. The committee proposes that at least a third of this land be turned into breeding and nesting areas for migratory water-fowl. No fresh legislation will be necessary, Mr. Beck informed his hearers. Money for the purchase of the land has already been set aside; labor under the CWA is available, and the authority to go ahead immediately with the vast undertaking waits only on executive approval. The 600 delegates at the Conference agreed with him that in the opportunity he described lay the best chance for the restoration of wild-life on this continent in American history.

For the broad social philosophy underlying the movement they were indebted to an address delivered by C. F. Clayton, Senior Agricultural Economist of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Wild-life conservation was a part, he pointed out, of the whole effort toward a planned economy and closely interrelated with all the other phases of national recovery.

Its relationship to the agricultural phase is, of course, self-evident. Aside from the withdrawal of land from human occupation whose cultivation represents an economic waste and a burden on the community the conservation program also proposes restocking upland areas which remain in private hands with game birds and thus enhancing the farmer's income.

Less obvious but quite as important is the relationship of wild-life restoration to the NRA. Millions of Americans, as Mr. Clayton reminded his audience, rather unnecessarily, annually engage in hunting or fishing as a major pastime. The NRA has appreciably shortened their hours of toil, while through its spread of employment, it has equipped more millions for indulgence in these sports.

The situation, then, is briefly this: the very general possession of automobiles, the rapid extension of good roads and improvements in firearms have already increased both the numbers and deadliness of sportsmen. In the meantime "drainage of marshes, lakes and streams, and consequent destruction of the natural breeding grounds of water-fowl, deforestation and the subsequent occupation of the land for agriculture; pollution of lakes and streams" have jeopardized the survival of many species of game. And all this in face of the prospect that subsequent seasons will double the pressure on this source of wholesome fun. In other words, a real emergency exists socially comparable in importance with a host of others threatening the good life within the national domain—unless, of course, one differs with the President in regarding the ancient sport of hunting unessential.

No such popular dissent seems likely.

W.M.H.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

They Stand Out From the Crowd

Anne Sullivan Macy, inseparable friend and teacher of Helen Keller and famous for her work among the blind, is now in seclusion in Scotland, herself confronted again with total blindness. Miss Keller, her constant friend and pupil, is nursing her teacher and coaching her in Braille, which she once taught Miss Keller and which she had almost forgotten. Nearing seventy, Mrs. Macy taught Miss Keller to speak and to "see" the world in which she lives. She was a pupil-teacher in the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston when Miss Keller's father visited the school in 1888 to select a teacher for Helen, then six and a half years old. Anne Sullivan was chosen for the job and has had it ever since. Before leaving this country these two unusual women gave away most of their money to help others similarly afflicted.

New York *Times* Studio

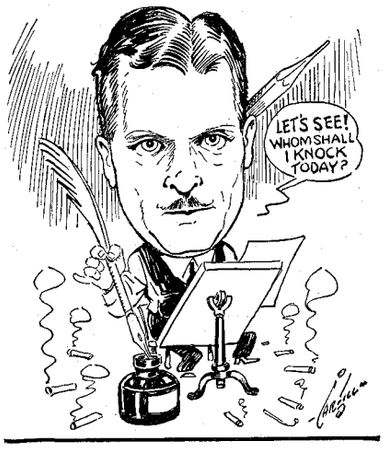
The Most Reverend James De Wolf Perry, presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, has celebrated the twenty-third anniversary of his consecration to the Episcopate. He heads a communion which has 8,222 organized churches, 6,356 clergy, 1,986,910 baptized persons, 1,323,629 communicants, 506,571 Sunday school pupils and contributions for the last fiscal year of $34,041,619.91.

It was Bishop Perry's great-great-grandfather, Oliver Hazard Perry, whose laconic announcement of his naval victory on Lake Erie, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," became a classic phrase. Of average slender build, round-faced and genial, the Bishop radiates good humor and tolerance. He is sixty-two.

Carl William Ackerman, who became dean of Columbia University's School of Journalism three years ago at the youthful age of forty-one years, has become a familiar name to newspaper readers of late. He has been leading the campaign for the maintenance of the freedom of the press. Lacking the usual academic aging and professorial manner of the typical college dean, he is a suave, self-reliant, business-like and nattily-dressed executive. Before his deanship he was war correspondent for newspapers and magazines and a public relations counselor.

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves



A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Jesse Taylor Cargill—Born Waco, Texas, July 19, 1892. Family moved to Missouri in 1901. Attended public schools in St. Joseph and School of Journalism at University of Missouri.

Served in U. S. Navy during World War aboard *U.S.S. Texas* with the British Grand Fleet in the North Sea.

Attended Chicago Academy of Fine Arts; studied under Carey Orr of the Chicago *Tribune*. Free lance cartoons in Chicago. In 1921 went with the Kansas City *Journal-Post* owned by the late Walter S. Dickey.

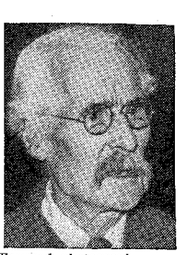
In 1923 moved to Cleveland to do editorial cartoons for the Central Press Association, now a subsidiary of King Features Syndicate of New York.

Live in Gates Mills, Ohio, seventeen miles from Cleveland. Married; one son.

Hobbies—tennis and fishing.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Cargill appears on page 47.*]

Fred Henderson, alderman of the city of Norwich, England, has just completed a lecture tour in this country. His book of two years ago, "The Economic Consequences of Power Production," has been called the most brilliant exposition of the results of modern technology yet written. His latest work is "Foundations for the World's New Age of Plenty." Tall, slim mustached, Henderson is English to the core. He and his wife were the first married couple in England to be members of the same City Council.



Forward photograph

Nino Martini is the first singer to graduate from radio to the Metropolitan Opera Company. The youngest star in the company, only twenty-nine years old, he was born in Verona, Italy, starting his musical training in his native city, followed by further study in Spain, Belgium, Milan and Paris, where he met Jesse Lasky, the motion-picture producer. An invitation brought him to California, 1929, and he appeared in five pictures, later joining the Philadelphia Opera Company. Visiting this country in November, 1932, he was engaged to broadcast over the radio, an engagement which gained him a Metropolitan Opera position for the 1933-34 season. Slim, with dark hair and eyes and a flashing smile, he speaks four languages and has memorized 300 songs and about two dozen operatic rôles.

Alexander Antonovich Troyanovsky, first Soviet Ambassador to the United States, looks more like a fighting man than an intellectual. The truth is his father was a soldier and he was brought up as a soldier. He served in the Russo-Japanese War and afterward took a University degree in chemistry and law. After the Bolshevik Revolution in October, 1918, he served in the Red Army. In the days of the Czar, he was exiled to Siberia. Under the Soviet régime since 1921 he has been successively Chief of the Technico-Industrial Inspection Board, President of the State Trading Department, Ambassador in Japan and acting president of the State Planning Commission.

By Jo Metzer
© Philadelphia *Inquirer*

What's the Name, Please?

Nino Martini—radio and opera tenor—*nee'no mar-tee'nee.*

Gömbös—Hungary's Prime Minister (p. 17)—stress first syllable and sound *o* as in *worm.*

Horthy—Regent of Hungary—second *h* is silent: just *hor'ty.*

Göta Ljungberg—lyric soprano—*Göta* rimes with *Goethe,* but with soft *g;* then *young'berg,* forgetting the *l.*

Tito Schipa—tenor from Italy—pronounced *tee'to skee'pah.*

José Mojica—actor and singer in opera and movies—*ho-say' mo-hee'ka.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

News and Comment From the National Capital

The President's Determined Stand for Clean Government as Revealed in His Condemnation of Politico-Lawyers, and the Withdrawal of Federal Officials From Party Posts

THE average Washington newspaper man will testify that great oaks do verily from little acorns grow. President Roosevelt will corroborate. Witness the separation of a half dozen lawyers and as many Federal officials from the Democratic National Committee and the published plan for James A. Farley to step down from the chairmanship of that Committee and also from the chairmanship of the New York State Democratic Committee. Witness also the embryo boom for Mr. Farley for Governor.

All these developments and more are the branches of an oak that sprang from a little acorn planted —nay, merely cast upon the ground —in a Presidential press conference. A reporter for the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* asked Mr. Roosevelt if he cared to comment on the stories printed about national committeemen "practising law" before government departments. The President, while mentioning no names, deplored the "system."

That afternoon the politico-lawyer group in the National Committee cracked wide open. To-day, in the development of that incident, there is definitely afoot, with Presidential backing, a plan to draw a line, even if only nominally, between the Federal Administration and the political organization behind it. Congress is being asked to pass a law which would not only make it illegal for its members to lobby before Federal departments but would actually provide a jail sentence or heavy fine for those who approach a department on behalf of a claim against or a loan from or a contract with the Government.

In fact the whole tradition which expects members of Congress, especially those of the House of Representatives, to run constituents' errands among the departments and agencies is called in question in a serious way. All this from a simple question and an offhand answer so deft that it left many wondering whether Mr. Roosevelt, with all his love of the running fire of questions, had not been prepared for it.

There have been instances, of course, of questions being inspired in advance by the White House secretariat and hence indirectly by the President himself. All the evidence of the present case is to the contrary. The customary refuge of the public official caught off his guard is to say nothing. Mr. Roosevelt, when for reasons of State or otherwise he prefers not to answer, has the knack of turning off a question with a shaft of wit or a merry laugh. It is one of the wonders of Washington that, in all his delicate conferences with serious contrary-minded men like Senator Carter Glass, Mr. Roosevelt never loses his temper. All through that Sunday night conference when he told two committees of Congress his monetary plan he met the pointed questioning of the old Roman from Virginia with a patience and a smile which betrayed not the slightest irritation. Senator Glass —"Carter" to Mr. Roosevelt, tho many years his junior—went away from the White House with a smile, for all his determination to carry his fight on "confiscation" to the halls of Congress.

It Seems to Be More of a Push

—Herblock in the Camden *Courier-Post*

The reporter's question which started the stampede from the National Committee will go down as one of the typical incidents of the New Deal. It is the kind of thing cited by those who refuse to believe the New Deal was all blue-printed and ready for the legislative and executive builders when Mr. Roosevelt took office. Like Mr. Hoover's moratorium proposal, Mr. Roosevelt's political divorce policy took well at first. Unlike Mr. Hoover's moratorium proposal, it continued to wear well, tho lacking the unanimous approval of the Roosevelt official family.

There are a great many who believe, especially in the light of the CWA disclosures by Director Hopkins himself, that Mr. Roosevelt, in this press conference, was making the most of an opportunity for an early gesture of purification. The Department of Justice has already started an investigation. It is believed the country will be extremely slow to hold to account for any scandals a President who, by such incidents, is building his reputation for clean government.

There are others in the President's official family who think it a mistake of principle to divorce the Administration from the political organization upon which it rode into office. It is a school of thought which believes it infinitely better to have the party patronage dispenser openly associated with the Administration.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt had thought out his plan of divorcement far in advance and therefore had a ready answer to the reporter's question, it is a fact that there are two distinct sides to the question and that such men as United States Treasurer Julian and many of those who fought for the Roosevelt nomination are in the opposition camp.

The President's extraordinary political acumen is credited with having taken such a division into account in advance. Few there are in Washington, even among the critics of this policy, who think the political wheelhorses, with all their power combined, could stop Mr. Roosevelt's renomination in 1936 in the face of a record that satisfied the country. Few there are who think the resentment of the politicians, as to this policy, the patronage distribution or the spread of the emergency funds, will have much bearing on the political balance of the Congress to be elected next fall.

Mr. Roosevelt knows that the Democrats will lose Congress this year if the Administration fails to satisfy.

If anyone doubts that Mr. Roosevelt thinks about such things while steering the Ship of State through the shoals of the depression, he needs only to know, as disclosed in the last week, that it was the White House which sent out the hurry call for campaign funds to carry the Third Congressional District election of West Virginia in November.

And the Roosevelt Administration was not slow to point out that it had received a handsome vote of confidence in the first special Congressional election in debatable territory a year after the Roosevelt landslide.

Ten months remain to the midway Congressional elections which are to tell whether Mr. Roosevelt is to have a sympathetic Congress in the last half of his Administration. Guesses at this range are hazardous. Judged by Mr. Roosevelt's success in handling Congress and public sentiment in his first ten months, the opinion prevails that he will clear the midway hurdle.

DIOGENES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

War and Peace Talk About the Pacific

Anxiety Continues Over the Far East, Despite Japanese Assertions of Peaceful Intentions, as War Warnings Are Issued by Soviet Spokesmen, Who Fear Japanese Preparations

THE assurances of Japan's Foreign Minister Koki Hirota to the Japanese Diet that all Japan's intentions are peaceful coincided, accidentally it was thought, with two significant developments in the Far East. First, according to the Singapore, Straits Settlements, correspondent of the Associated Press was the meeting of admirals of the navies of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand at this British naval base for the first conference they have had in thirteen years to discuss policy in the Pacific. The second, in the belief of this informant, was the launching of new warship construction proposed in a bill before the United States Congress.

The presence of Australian and New Zealand naval chiefs at the meeting aboard the cruiser *Kent* was taken as an indication that a wide range of problems was being considered, especially in view of recent measures to make Australia independent of overseas aid in the event of war.

Australians feel particularly anxious, it was reported by the United Press correspondent at Singapore, over developments in the Pacific, and he added that another important issue for discussion at this conference of admirals was the status of Japanese naval bases in the East after Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations becomes effective. Japan is known, it was said, to have been developing harbors and aerodromes in the Pacific Islands mandated to her by the League.

Japanese Satire

"The Roosevelt puppet and his Russian master"

Yet in his address to the Japanese Diet, Foreign Minister Koki Hirota stressed particularly the fact that Japan's "traditional amity with the British Empire remains unshaken, even to these times." Referring to the United States he said that "between Japan and the United States of America there exists no question that is 'intrinsically difficult of solution,' " and he declared that Japan "fervently desires American friendship." While he expressed confidence that the United States "will not fail to appraise correctly Japan's position," he admitted that "temporary estrangement" of the two nations was brought about by the outbreak of "the Manchurian incident." But he believed "the United States would come to realize Japan's rôle as the stabilizing force in Eastern Asia."

Concerning Russia he found "most surprizing and regrettable" the fact that Soviet Russia should "direct unwarranted criticisms against Japan." He told the Diet that the Japanese Government believed "proper adjustment of the tri-partite relationship between Japan, Manchukuo and the Soviet Union was of paramount importance for the tranquillity of Eastern Asia."

Among editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the Japanese press the Tokyo *Asahi* praised Minister Hirota's frankness regarding Russia and hoped it would change the Soviet attitude. This newspaper, one of the most influential in Japan, also expressed the hope that the Hirota speech would increase cordiality between Japan and the United States. But very different was the tone of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, a rather sensational organ, which described the speech as "weak" and added: "We do not believe our relations with America and Russia will improve as easily as Hirota thinks. We do not believe Japan's relations with America, Russia and China are satisfactory at present."

Somewhat cynically the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* remarked that "Hirota's assertion that excellent relations exist between Japan and America and between Japan and Great Britain may be intended principally for writers holding the opposite view." However, it was admitted by this newspaper that Hirota's attitude is "encouraging." The Osaka *Mainichi*, a daily of large circulation and independent views, declared that "happily Hirota's policy is one of diplomacy first." Russia should find it worth while to meet friendly overtures halfway, this journal went on to say, and it ventured that "possibly his policy will calm American writers indulging in outlandish comments."

Regarding Soviet Russia's feeling toward Japan, not so long ago Foreign Commissar Litvinoff, as quoted by the Moscow correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, referred to Japan's policy as the "darkest and most threatening cloud on the international political horizon." He mentioned also the "impudent and provocative activities of the Japanese authorities in Manchukuo," which he described as the "agency of the Japanese Government and Japanese command."

In a Moscow cable by Walter Duranty to the New York *Times* he told of grave warnings of war danger made public in speeches by two members of the Communist Political Bureau. One speech was by L. M. Kaganovich at a recent conference of the Communist Party of the Province and City of Moscow and the other was by I. V. Kossior, who spoke before the Communist Party Congress of the Ukraine. Mr. Kaganovich said in part: "To-day there is a tense position in the Far East. It smells of war, but there are certain brakes on the war spirit of the Japanese militarists. Some of their civil and economic leaders realize the U.S.S.R. is not the Czarist Russia of 1904."

Wide World

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota

Amid great applause the speaker declared the Red Army was able and ready to defend every inch of Soviet soil. Mr. Kossior was even more outspoken when he asserted: "Especially strong are the preparations for an attack upon the U.S.S.R., being carried out in the East by Japan and in the West by Germany. Of the two the more dangerous at present is the Japanese provocation. We must be ready for their attack at any moment. Behind Japan and Germany stand the English imperialists, who to-day are the chief organizers of war against the Soviet Union."

These two speeches, in the view of Walter Duranty, give a clear pointer to Soviet thought, which appears to be growing steadily more pessimistic about the war danger, particularly in the Far East.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Austria's Struggle Against German Aggression

Demands Presented at Berlin and Threat to Appeal to League Viewed Sympathetically in France and in Italy

Germany's rumored determination to force a capitulation of Austria alarmed not only Austria but all Europe. The Austrian Minister in Berlin presented a formal note demanding that Germany guarantee to respect Austrian independence and to cease interference in her home politics under the threat that if the German Government did not give such assurances Austria would bring the matter before the League of Nations.

Advances Rejected

THE ARDENT WOOER: "Be mine, and I will make you rich and happy."

THE MAID: "I think you'd better go away. Father doesn't like your shirt."

—The Glasgow *Record*

The specific demands made by Austria were reported to be: cessation of the German broadcasting campaign, dissolution of camps in Germany along the frontier in which Austrian Nazis are concentrated and trained, and suppression of traffic in explosives and arms from Germany to Nazis in Austria. In recording these demands in a Geneva message to the New York *Times*, Clarence K. Streit noted that everybody recognized the gravity of Austria's invoking the League Covenant. Some feared danger was involved, believed League intervention might make matters worse, and at the same time asked what the Council could do.

The prevailing opinion was, however, that it would be less dangerous to deal with the conflict openly through the League than to allow it to develop outside. As to what the Council could do, the reply at Geneva, according to Mr. Streit, was that the power of the governments represented on it is such that there could be no question of what the Council could do to keep peace, but only of what its members would be willing to unite in doing.

All the heavily armed Powers on the Council, most of all Italy, Mr. Streit related, have always shown a direct interest in maintaining Austria's independence. According to some French sources of information, he went on to say, Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss last summer asked and received a guarantee that Italy would occupy Vienna and that Jugoslavia would partly mobilize in case of need. At the same time it was pointed out that if these nations were to act without Czechoslovakia, complications might arise.

As to Italy it was expressly stated at Vienna by Premier Mussolini's right hand man in diplomacy, Fulvio Suvich, Italian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that during the past fifteen years Italy had repeatedly proved her sincere and active friendship for Austria. He declared also that Austria held an extremely important position in Central Europe and it was necessary to assure her of an independent and untroubled existence.

A warning to Germany that Italy would stand shoulder to shoulder with France against any attempt of Nazis to annex Austria was contained in what a Rome correspondent of the Associated Press described as an officially inspired editorial in the newspaper *Il Lavoro*. "Everybody knows that National Socialism in Austria is nothing more than the long arm of Germany," this daily said. "The day that the Nazis gain power in Austria, Germany, who is their instigator, will become substantially the master of that country. That would be a decisive step toward annexation."

After referring to Italy's rapprochement with France as "significant," *Il Lavoro* asserted that all the major Powers as well as the Balkan bloc would take a hand to prevent the Anschluss, and it added:

"The annexation of Austria would signify the resumption of the German march eastward, which was the real cause of the World War. Italy is firmly resolved not to surrender the advantage she won in the war of being freed from the shadow of a great empire. A Reich of 75,000,000 persons extending to the doors of the Upper Adige [a valley in Northern Italy] and the shores of the Adriatic Sea can not be permitted."

Poland's New Constitution

Marshal Pilsudski twice refused the office of President of Poland because it did not carry with it sufficient authority, but the new Constitution, drafted by a committee appointed by the Pilsudski Party, provides an enormous increase in the President's powers, and so now he can accept. The committee worked three years at its task and, having the approval of the Marshal, the draft was adopted by the party and can not fail of adoption in the Sejm [Parliament], where the Government has an absolute majority.

In his new status the President, as the Warsaw correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* noted, will be placed above the Sejm and the Senate, above the Government and the Judiciary. Still more unusual, as this informant pointed out, is the new right of the President to nominate his successor after seven years of office.

No other President in any democratic country possesses such power as this. Furthermore the Executive is virtually removed from the control of Parliament for he nominates the Premier and it is to him alone and not to Parliament that the entire Cabinet will be responsible for their acts. The Sejm is to be "a Chamber where the opinion of the country can be heard," says the new Constitution.

The Senate will be made up of "those who contribute most to the State and the general welfare of the country." Two-thirds of this body will be elected by the "élite," which will be composed of the few thousand citizens awarded the Cross of Independence and the two thousand ex-soldiers wearing the order of Military Virtue. The remaining third of the Senate will be appointed by the President. Senators will be elected for six years and every three years half of them will retire.

Czechoslovakia's Man at Paris

No one can meet Stephan Osusky for the first time without a sense of wonder at the relatively youthful aspect of this celebrated Czech diplomatist. Such is the impression of the *Vossische Zeitung* at Berlin. Yet Osusky is by no means in favor with German dailies because they allege he has always done all he could to keep the Little Entente in the wake of the French Foreign Office. So he has been described as much more than an ambassador from his country among the French. The genial, indefatigable Stephan Osusky, according to the *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten*, is "the first violin in the diplomatic concert of the Little Entente at Paris."

"Osusky is beyond a doubt the most typical of all incarnations of Slav policy since the World War. Slovak by birth, he became an emigrant before the war and spent, as did President Masaryk himself, long years in the United States, studying at American universities, becoming a lawyer and even building up in the new world a good practise as an attorney-at-law."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hungary's Experiment With Hitlerism

Nearly Fifteen Years Ago, the "Awakening Hungarians" Initiated a Super-Nationalist Movement Similar to the Nazi Régime in Germany To-day and Met With Failure

By Emil Lengyel

THE Hungarian Third Reich began in the late summer of 1919, after the death of the short-lived Bolshevist régime of Bela Kun. While the Communists were in flight, the White Terror gripped the land and gave Hungary a foretaste of what Hitlerism would do to Germany. It may be therefore of some use to compare the German and Hungarian scenes, as similar premises may produce similar consequences.

In the first days of August, 1919, Stephen Friedrich, an obscure manufacturer, seized the Government by appointing himself Prime Minister and nominating Archduke Joseph Governor of Hungary. His followers worked up an anti-Semitic sentiment and tried to plunge the country into a racial warfare by making the Jews responsible for the late Bolshevist rule. On a hot afternoon, when nerves were on edge, they made an attempt at street pogroms in Budapest. At the universities, liberal-minded professors were ejected and students were beaten up. The "Awakening Hungarians," whose slogans anticipated the Hitlerite motto, "Germany Awake!" went into action.

Hungarian Socialists and pacifists were put in internment camps. Political murders were committed, but the Hungarian Government refused responsibility for them, attributing them to "irresponsible elements." Foreign investigators reported organized atrocities. Pessimists placed the number of the victims of the White Terror at 5,000, while friends of the Government were willing to admit only one-tenth of that figure. The bulk of the murders took place between the Danube and Tisza rivers, and the largest number of mutilated bodies was found in the forest of Orgovány, near the city of Kecskemét.

Hungary crashed the gates of world publicity, and the Socialist Second International adopted measures of boycott against her. They were, however, of little use and the Nationalistic Government of Budapest, in harmony with the "Awakening Hungarians," enacted several decrees to which the legislative work of the Hitler Cabinet shows a striking resemblance.

Public offices and the corps of army officers were purged of Jews, and their number at the universities was restricted to their proportion in the population. Jewish students left the country by the thousand, seeking admission to foreign universities. Government monopolies and special trade licenses were withdrawn from Jews. Nearly all the measures of the previous republican administration were repealed, and Hungary was proclaimed a kingdom, altho she had no king. The Government went into battle under the banner of Christian Nationalism. The leaders promised happiness and prosperity to all, except the Jew, the Radical, and the Pacifist. They held out the hope that Hungary, cut into pieces at the Peace Conference, would regain her lost territories and would stretch from the Carpathian Mountains to the Adriatic Sea. Theirs was the Hungarian Third Reich, a Land of Promise, inhabited by the descendants of Arpád the Conqueror.

© Kankowsky, Budapest

Young Hungarian mother in Sunday dress

The Government made haste to announce its program of social and national awakening. The wicked gaiety of Budapest was to be replaced by the austerity of nationalistic Puritans. New churches were being built all over the land. The landless peasants were to receive a piece of property. The Army regained its pre-armistice standing, and the clicking of heels drowned out the gypsy music. Youth was to show the way to the country of a virile and defiant race; the young people of Hungary were organized in "levente" groups, a semi-military formation. Anti-Semitism was to be the guiding thought of the national awakening, and the song of the Jew-eaters, "Erger, Berger, Schossberger," became the unofficial march of the National Army.

The similarity between Hungary fifteen years ago and Germany to-day is even more striking in their attitude toward the rest of the world. In Hungary public opinion was so aroused against the Treaty of Trianon that it became an obsession, and Irredentism was the principal spiritual product of the land. School-children were taught the pre-armistice boundaries of Hungary, and the national prayer challenged the enemy to break the national defiance.

The Hungarian Third Reich, however, showed also some dissimilarities from the German Third Reich. Hungarian anti-Semitism has never been so much a racial as a religious issue, and converted Jews were treated with more consideration. The anti-Semitic program of Budapest was less thorough than that of Berlin. Jews have not been deprived of their civic rights, and as a conciliatory gesture to foreign opinion a Jewish Minister was included in one of the first Hungarian nationalistic governments.

What has become of Hungary's national awakening after a trial period of nearly fifteen years? Has the new régime succeeded in leading the Magyars to the Land of Promise? These questions are particularly pertinent at the present time, in view of the fact that the head of the Hungarian Government was at one time an ally of Adolf Hitler.

General Julius Gömbös, Prime Minister of Hungary, is only forty-six years of age. When he began his political career shortly after the armistice he was in his earliest thirties, a tempestuous youth with an uncompromising temperament, incensed at what seemed to him the unjustifiably slow action of the Government in transforming Hungary into a haven of Aryan heroes. Ten years ago he was suspected of pulling the strings of an ultra-reactionary revolution, such as Adolf Hitler was just then plotting in Bavaria. The strong-arm men of Julius Gömbös were seen to be conspiring with Hitler's lieutenants, and the result of their work was a "Preliminary Agreement between the Bavarian and Hungarian States toward a United Political and Military Action." Hitler staged his coup which was drowned in universal laughter, and came to be known as the ludicrous beer-hall putsch. Both Hitler and Gömbös disappeared for some time from the political bull-ring, and to-day both are the responsible leaders of their countries. Is General Gömbös still sold to the idea of National Socialism?

It is strange to say that just the contrary

(Continued on page 34)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Atom Splitters—Twentieth-Century Alchemists

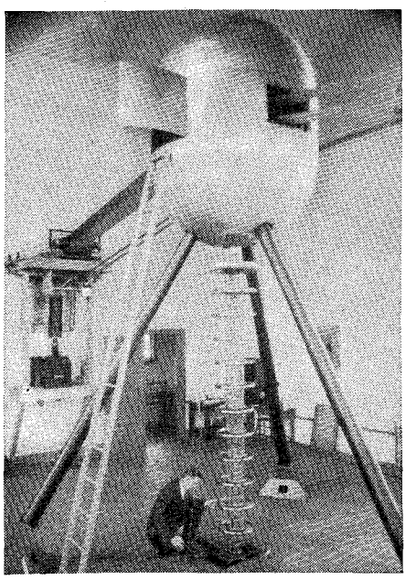
Modern Physics Achieves the Artificial Transmutation of the Chemical Elements, but It Makes No Gold From Brass and Gets No Power From the Atom

By Dr. M. A. Tuve

Physicist, Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington

THE modern chemist traces his title and his succession back to the medieval alchemist with his fuming caldrons. Physics carried the title "Natural Philosophy" until the dawn of the twentieth century. Fifty years ago chemists were deflected toward the industries, but physicists continued to be contented with academic problems of "Natural Philosophy" which drove them deeper into the abyss of small dimensions than the chemists with their atoms and molecules.

Out of these searchings for some of nature's secrets has now come the accomplishment of the alchemist's dream—the artificial transmutation of one chemical element into another, using high voltages and powerful laboratory devices.



High-voltage atomic disintegration equipment now in use at the Carnegie Institution of Washington

The purpose of these latest expeditions to the boundaries of human knowledge in the region of smallest dimensions is not the production of "atomic power" or "artificial gold." Such striking phrases illustrate (or caricature) some conceivable results which might ultimately come from this new conquest of nature, but on the basis of to-day's evidence there is only the most remote possibility of such revolutionary practical results.

The leader of the alchemists, Lord Rutherford, professor of physics at Cambridge University, was quoted recently as saying that any hope of obtaining power from artificial transmutation was "moonshine." The goal is rather a better understanding of matter and energy, and of the construction of the material universe from a few fundamental building blocks, which to-day include quanta, electrons, protons, neutrons, positrons, deutons, and alpha-particles. Some of these are built up from others, but just which are primary is still uncertain.

Rutherford and his students in 1911 showed that most of the mass of every atom is concentrated in a nucleus less than half a millionth of a millionth of an inch in diameter, and in 1919 proved that the nuclei of nitrogen atoms broke up when bombarded by helium nuclei shot from radium. Physicists began dreaming of artificial atomic transmutation using high-voltage beams of helium and hydrogen nuclei.

Definite attempts in this direction began in 1926 at the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the California Institute of Technology, and the University of Berlin, soon aided by the cascade-type of high-voltage X-ray tube introduced by Coolidge at the General Electric Company. About 1929 the indirect production of fast particles by repeated use of small voltages was begun at the University of California, Berkeley.

The first success in artificial transmutation, 1932, appropriately came to two of Lord Rutherford's men, Drs. Cockroft and Walton, using a combination of condensers and tubes which multiplied 200,000 volts to 600,000 volts for accelerating a beam of protons (hydrogen nuclei). They discovered that even at 120,000 volts a beam of protons disintegrated lithium atoms to form helium, emitting 17,000,000 volts extra energy. Boron was also disintegrated, and numerous other elements appeared to be. The results for the lighter elements were soon checked by the experimenters in Berkeley, Germany, and Washington, altho the disintegration of heavier elements was not confirmed.

The double-weight hydrogen "isotope," discovered in this country in 1931, offered a new kind of bombarding particle. In Berkeley, Chemist Lewis prepared half a drop of "heavy" water for Physicist Lawrence and his men, and at Chicago in June they reported new disintegrations they observed, using an 85-ton atom-smashing magnet fed by large radio tubes.

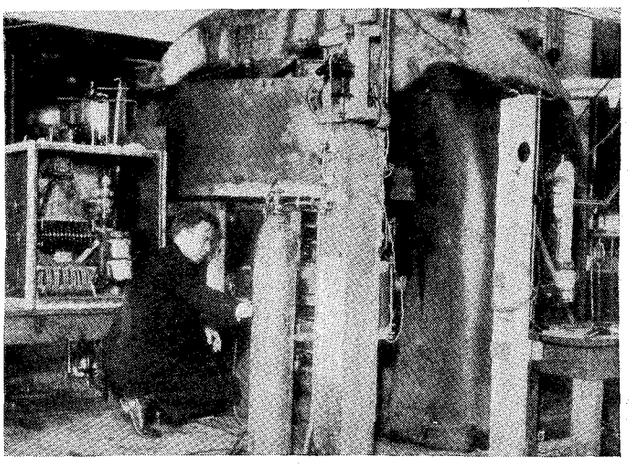
The discovery of the "neutron" by Dr. Chadwick at Cambridge, England, in 1932, had provided another objective. In July, 1933, Dr. Lauritsen and his men in Pasadena, with their 1,000-kilowatt, 1,500,000-volt transformer equipment, produced neutrons artificially, using helium in their high-voltage tube. Their most exciting result came in September, when with heavy hydrogen instead of helium they demonstrated several new distintegrations and increased the neutron-intensity 500 times.

The discovery of the positive electron (all ordinary electrons carry the same negative charge) by Dr. Anderson in 1931-32, when measuring energies of cosmic-ray particles by a powerful magnet, opens up another goal for atom-splitters. The artificial production of positive electrons will be particularly appealing to the modern physicist, because for theoretical reasons this represents the artificial *creation* of matter from energy. True, the lifetime of his "artificial matter" will be only one hundred-millionth of a second, but for this brief instant he will stand perhaps closer to the switchboard operated by the Master of the Universe than puny man has ever stood before. Which alchemist's laboratory will first reach this next goal will be front-page news almost any day.

In a blimp hangar on Col. E. H. R. Green's estate, Dr. R. J. Van de Graaff of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, young inventor of a simplified form of electrostatic generator, with his men is testing two spectacular generators with which they hope to obtain 10,000,000 volts to attack the heavier nuclei.

The writer and his colleagues at the laboratory of the Department of Terrestrial

(Continued on page 35)



© University of California

Eighty-five-ton magnet and equipment used in atomic experiments at the University of California

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Flying 554 Miles an Hour

An air-plane capable of flying 554 miles an hour, using existing engines, could be built to-day by applying known aerodynamic principles to its design and construction, according to John Stack of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. This is 131 miles an hour faster than the present speed record.

What such a high-speed plane would be like is described by Mr. Stack in the first issue of *The Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences*. It would differ only slightly in form from the transport planes used on transcontinental airways.

The wings of the hypothetical plane would span 29.1 feet; the fuselage would be 40 inches in diameter. The plane would have completely retractable landing gear or would be catapulted like the early Wright planes and could land on its fuselage. The engine and pilot would be completely enclosed, vision for the pilot being provided by windows or indirectly by mirrors. The wings would be centered on the fuselage.

A model of this plane has been tested in wind-tunnels and bears out Mr. Stack's calculations. The plane would have a landing speed of 103 miles an hour—a dangerous speed, but one which could perhaps be cut with proper auxiliary devices. The same kind of plane, equipped with 3,000 horse-power engines and new types of propellers, could fly at a computed speed of 600 miles an hour, or nearly 80 per cent. of the speed of sound.

Brain Work Requires Little Food

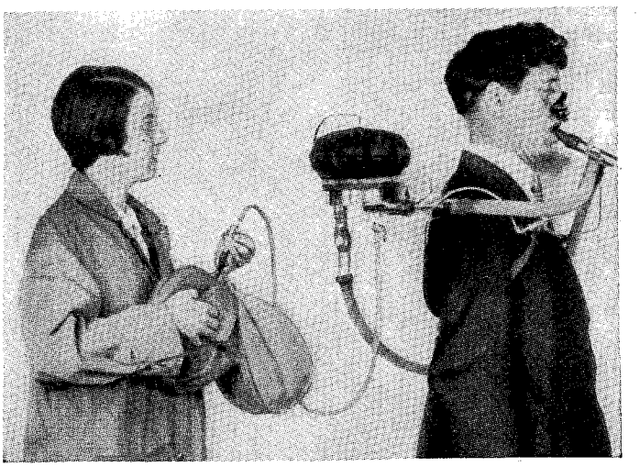
Old Belief That the Sedentary Professor Needs Special Diet for Mental Activity Is Blasted by Scientist

There isn't much energy concentrated in half a peanut, a gram of cane sugar, one and a half grams of white bread or four grams of the edible part of a banana. Yet, little as there is, enough energy is contained in each of these portions to supply the surplusage of calories that an hour of intense mental effort requires.

So small is this demand, in fact, that a housemaid engaged in sweeping and dusting the study of a college professor would expend as much extra energy in three minutes as the professor would use up, in excess of his basic needs, during an hour of intensive work at his books.

These facts, recently reported by Dr. Francis G. Benedict, director of the Nutrition Laboratory of Carnegie Institution of Washington, show that there is no basis for the belief that brain workers, more than others, require special foods. Indeed, as far as pure mental effort is concerned, practically no food whatever is required.

This doesn't mean that brain workers need not eat. Viewed as machines, our bodies are like engines in which the combustion of fuel releases energy which can be put to useful work. At no time during life is the demand for fuel at zero. Even when the body is nominally at rest energy is being consumed at a slow but steady rate by the continuing processes of life. The measure of this resting energy consumption is the measure of a person's *basal metabolism*, and can readily be calculated by measuring the amount of oxygen consumed. It provides a baseline from which can be determined the surplus of energy required for the performance of particular tasks, calling for either physical or mental effort.



Courtesy of Carnegie Institution of Washington

Apparatus used in measuring energy expended while walking

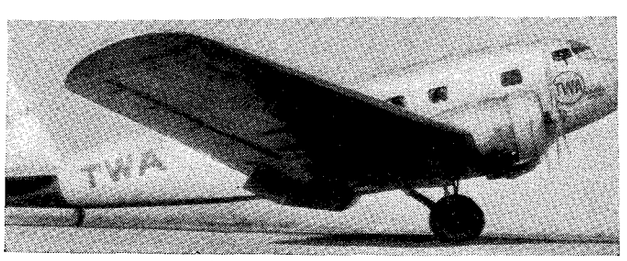
Dr. Benedict has found that the average man, lying quietly in bed before breakfast, consumes about one calorie per minute—just about the amount of heat produced in the same length of time by a burning paraffin candle of ordinary size. Two lumps of sugar will run a man resting quietly for about an hour; a pat of butter for one and one-half hours. A doughnut will furnish the calories he needs for about three hours. When he begins to move about, however, the costs mount. Just sitting up increases the energy expenditure 5 per cent.; standing up, 10 per cent. A brisk walk will increase it by 200 per cent., and physical work up to the limit of human endurance will increase it 1,000 per cent. or more.

A person engaged in a sedentary occupation requires 2,500 calories per day. Farmers, on the average, consume about 3,500 calories a day. Maine lumbermen have been tested whose energy expenditure reached 7,000 calories. Dr. Benedict made a study of a professional long distance bicycle rider who developed a metabolism rate of 10,000 calories a day.

Science Snap-shots

"Air-brakes" for Air Liners

The general observation that the faster a plane flies aloft, the faster it must touch the ground in landing, has tended to check the development of really high speed commercial transports. The attainment of greater speed, comparatively easy, is accomplished by improved streamlining and the use of higher powered engines. But the problem of slowing high-speed planes sufficiently to make landings safe has been more difficult.



Courtesy Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

One proposal that gives evidence of being successful is now being tried out on a transport plane of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc. Several other planes, similarly equipped, are under construction for this company. The device is called an "air-brake," and consists of flaps along the trailing edge of the wings which are released for landing. Hanging down, they increase the wind resistance of the wings. TWA officials say the landing speed is reduced from 70 to 50 miles an hour.

A Price Tag for Lightning

Tho the huge electrostatic generator designed by Dr. Robert van De Graaff, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is man's closest approach to the artificial production of lightning, it is still a long way from equalling nature's electrical discharges. It is pointed out in *The Industrial Bulletin* of Arthur D. Little, Inc., that the electricity set in action in an ordinary lightning bolt is of the order of 30,000 kilowatt hours. Tamed, it would have a retail value of about $1,200, and would supply enough power to light a small city for twenty-four hours. The voltage of the van De Graaff generator is as much as one-tenth that of a lightning bolt, but the amount of electricity flowing is relatively tiny.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

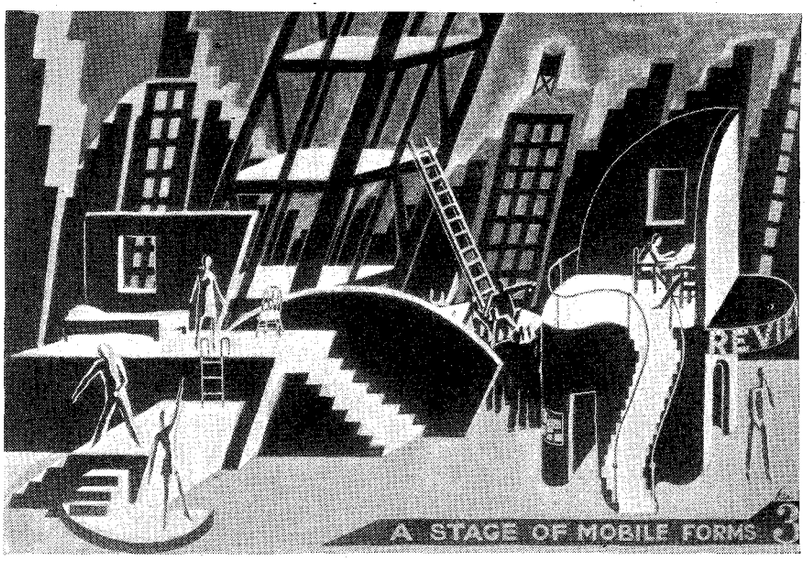
Stage Settings Through the Centuries

Evolution of the Designer's Art From the Sixteenth Century to the Present, Shown in an Exhibition Arranged by Lee Simonson of the Theater Guild

FEW exhibitions have started off with such éclat as that now on view at the Museum of Modern Art. A throng of near two thousand people representing the arts as well as society filled the spacious rooms on the evening, or rather midnight of January 15, brought together by the invitations of Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller. Those who went to see the theater designs on display hugged the walls to avoid those merely curious to see who else was there.

Opportunity for subsequent visits will be given till February 26 and the privilege of following the evolution of designing for the stage from the sixteenth century to the present time will be valued by all who are theater conscious.

Evidences are frequently occurring to show that audiences are susceptible to the beauty or fitness with which the modern play is invested. Applause rings out when the curtain goes up, for the designer who was formerly not even mentioned on the playbill. In the not so long ago there was no occasion to recognize him, for he was non-existent, at least as an artist. Memories need not be so long to recall shabby and inappropriate settings on most stages not under the direction of the few great producers.



Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art

This setting for "The Tower," a play by Herbert Biberman, was designed by Manuel Essman, New York, for a stage of mobile forms with simultaneous action on various levels

The History of Design

The present exhibition was brought together by Lee Simonson of the Theater Guild. His aim was to cover the history of stage designing, by showing as many of these drawings as he could secure, which had escaped destruction. His quest led him to Europe where a number of Theater Museums exist. The National Museum of Stockholm lent him six of the earliest costume drawings known. They are by the Italian Primaticcio (Ca. 1560) made for a Renaissance Masque.

The growth from this period, as Mr. Simonson explains in the *Catalog* "evolved about an effort to enhance by reproduction our awareness of the third dimension." This was particularly marked in this and the following centuries as seen in designs by Inigo Jones for masques at the English court, by many Italian designers, among them Bibiena, whose work was a by-product of architecture. "The standard settings for tragedy and comedy are exercises in architecture, that by a combination of solid constructions such as columns, steps, obelisks, roofs and overhanging cornices, together with painting in perspective, contrived to convey the spaciousness of a public square on a stage platform seventeen feet in depth." In time classic models gave way to baroque which prevailed in out-door structures.

The middle of the nineteenth century saw a degeneration into lifeless literalness. "Perspective scene-painting became its own parody. George II, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, felt obliged to issue instructions to the members of his court theater company, warning them not to get too near the scenery; not to make gestures too violent lest they cause a house front to shake, not to lean on painted tree trunks or door posts for the same reason; not to stand too near a perspective backdrop where a hip might be on a level with a first-story window or an elbow touch a chimney or a rooftop."

But the Duke was the revolutionist who started the whole modern movement. He made the actor the unit of his stage compositions, "establishing as the basis of design the pattern of movement throughout a play." He took Berlin by storm, toured the capitals of Europe, and was a powerful inspiration to those two figures of the modern theater, Stanislavsky in Moscow and Antoine in Paris.

Adolph Appia accepted the Meiningen ideas, but added to them the great conception of light as a plastic medium. "Paint was nothing more than pigment to receive and reflect light." Realism vanished; scenery became surfaces that changed their significance with the change of lights thrown upon them. "The theories and the designs of Appia completely released the imagination of the modern stage designer," declares Mr. Simonson, the controversy still holds whether Gordon Craig, working in a similar vein, does not deserve priority in publishing the ideas. Reinhardt in Germany caught the fever.

In our own country Robert Edmond Jones in his "Macbeth," Norman Bel Geddes in "Hamlet" and Mr. Simonson himself in Guild productions, fell into line. At the present time diversity is seen on all sides, as the writer sets it forth in the following:

"There have been counter-currents—the impulse toward decoration and the impulse toward abstraction. The modern painter, with a revivified palette and a new-found technique of impressionistic suggestion of form, looked at a dingy stage and proceeded to enliven it. The Russian painter Golovin was among the first with his gleaming golden Kremlin for 'Boris Godunoff,' and eventually inspired the decorative debauch of the Ballets Russes. Fantasy of every kind has flowered flamboyantly everywhere in the theater at one time or another in recent years; echoes and variations of almost every new school of painting, neo-impressionism, cubism, vorticism, futurism, expressionism, have found their way onto painted backdrops."

All these phases are represented in the current exhibition. Mr. Simonson encountered many obstacles in gathering his material. Scenic designs are known as "impure art" in esthetic circles. Quantities of the old are lost beyond recovery. Scenic designers of to-day as of the past are indifferent or contemptuous of their work, particularly if they are engaged in other forms of painting. Many of the most important compositions have been mislaid or lost. The Museums of Stockholm and Geneva preserved the old; "only in the Soviet Union was it evident that contemporary stage settings were considered worthy material for a Museum."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Gertrude Stein Breaks Into Opera

NEW ENGLAND appears unwilling to commit itself wholly to the cause of modernism in music, so keeps a hand outstretched to the past. An organization of socially prominent people, centering in Hartford, call themselves "The Friends and Enemies of Modern Music." Their choice of Gertrude Stein's opera "Four Saints in Three Acts" to dedicate the new Avery Hall of the Wadsworth Athenæum may represent the half that favors modernism, while their title shows that they hold an open mind as to the verdict on results.

Of course, Miss Stein wrote only the libretto, but she calls it an opera. Virgil Thomson provides the music, Maurice Grosser the scenario, Frederick Ashton the choreography. Florine Stettheimer the costumes, staging by John Houseman. It would seem from this that the work is drama, opera and ballet combined.

Lee Miller photograph

Edward Matthews, baritone Bruce Howard, contralto

Miss Stein is an American from California; Mr. Thomson an American from Missouri. They both have been living in Paris. The world knows that Miss Stein has written books that are caviar to the general; Mr. Thomson has been a devotee of the extreme modernist school, employing the dissonances common to Stravinsky, but his later mode has been more melodious. The new opera will sing and not screech. The composer had set some of Miss Stein's words to music, then along in 1927 as the author records in "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas":

"Virgil had asked Gertrude Stein to write an opera for him. Among the saints there were two saints whom she had always liked better than any others, Saint Theresa of Avila and Ignatius Loyola, and she said she would write an opera about those two saints. She began this and worked very hard at it all spring and finally finished 'Four Saints' and gave it to Virgil to put to music. He did. And it is a completely interesting opera both as to words and music."

All that is said as many others might say it, but when one looks into the opera itself, one may be a bit bewildered by such as this:

Pigeons on the grass alas
Pigeons on the grass alas
Short longer grass short-longer
Shorter yellow grass. Pigeons large
Pigeons in the shorter longer yellow
Grass alas pigeons on the grass.
If they were not pigeons what were they?

So long as Mr. Thomson's music carries the melodious line it may make little difference what the words are, since words are frequently unintelligible when sung in English.

Negro Singers Chosen

The singers are all Negroes. They do not know what the words mean and do not care. They like the mystery of unintelligibility. They speak them clearly. This was proven at a rehearsal. They like the rhythm and fall readily into it. The sound of the music and the sound of the words are only two parts of a musical whole.

Mr. Thomson chose Negro singers after being impressed by their fine diction in Negro night clubs. He was confident Negroes would handle his music better than whites. There is no racial element implied in the work. The Negro has no intellectual barriers to break down; he is satisfied with the beauty of the words and doesn't worry about their meaning.

Since the words of the opera convey no coherent story much depends on the choreography. It thus becomes a ballet of action witn a singing accompaniment. Even here the audience will perhaps meet an impasse and give the whole thing up or surrender to the sensuous delight in rhythmic movement and melodious sound, supplemented by harmonious color in the costumes and decore.

The first performance will be given in Hartford on February 8 and will be repeated for seven successive days. Alexander Smallens of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra will conduct. There are seven major rôles and numerous minor solo parts. Edward Matthews, baritone, will sing the rôle of *Saint Ignatius;* Beatrice Robinson-Wayne, soprano, *Saint Theresa;* Embry Bonner, tenor, *Saint Chavez;* Abner Dorsey, bass, the *Compere;* Bruce Howard *Saint Theresa II,* and Bertha Fitz-Hugh Baker, *Saint Settlement.*

Defining a Columnist

Ernest Newman, the caustic music critic of the *Sunday Times* (London), has a definition of a columnist that may make those gentlemen bristle more or less. He calls the word "the American term for the journalist, who day in day out delights, instructs, annoys or bores, as the case may be, the readers whose eyes turn by a fatal attraction to that particular column each morning."

Tho the term is American he can not pretend that the practise of writing columns is exclusively ours. The British papers have them too. He doesn't assume that they haven't, and his further comment is probably not leveled in any particular direction:

"The literary columnist is, of course, a modern product; he could not come into full being before the days of newspapers with big circulations, tho the ancient world had something corresponding to him in such writers and lecturers as Lucian. By a little license, however, we can transfer the term to the practitioners of other arts in the distant past.

"What makes the columnist not a man of letters but a columnist is the fact that he produces *columns,* and that with the regularity and the efficiency of a good machine. It is obvious that he must be a good hand at his work, or the public would not continue to read him, nor the newspaper proprietors to employ him. But no man can possibly produce a masterpiece every day; and what the skilled columnist does is to turn out, at a moment's notice, a set of clever variations upon some formula or other that he has made his own, a formula that has become so much part and parcel of his being that his column is hardly any more trouble to him than walking or shaving."

Dickens Rehashed

Will the author of "David Copperfield" turn in his grave at the news? Some of his admirers, at all events, are sure to explode in wrath at the announcement that his greatest novel, as "David" is generally considered, has been rewritten by Robert Graves and will be on Harcourt, Brace's list this spring. In fact, they've been exploding in England.

"David Copperfield," being autobiographical, is most intimately bound up with the author's personality. However, Mr. Graves is said to have preserved the parts that "ring true" and to have given the characters "a livelier and fresher setting."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Interest in Spiritualism Revives

Controversy Over Ghostly Fingerprints Alleged to Have Been Taken in Boston and a Forthcoming Broadcast by Sir Oliver Lodge Draw Attention to "Psychic Phenomena"

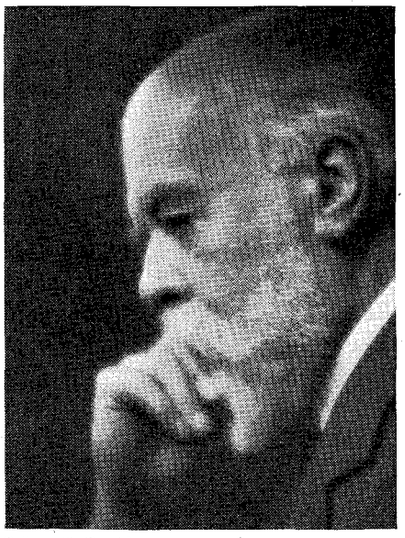
THE controversy over ghostly fingerprints allegedly taken in Boston, the proposed investigation in England of the proof of ghosts and a forthcoming international broadcast on psychic phenomena by that venerable scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge, have apparently revived the flagging interest in spiritualism. Since the witch of Endor raised the ghost of Samuel at the appeal of Saul there have been any number of men and women who have claimed the mystic power of materializing apparitions, receiving messages from the other shore, taking spirit photographs, projecting ectoplasm and engaging in other equally mysterious and sometimes terrifying manifestations of occult power.

But the greatest of them have been exposed; have, indeed, admitted deception—and then recanted. The notorious Fox sisters, D. D. Home, Eusapia Palladino and Nino Pecararo, to mention a few of the more illustrious names in the occult art, have admitted that their seemingly supernatural accomplishments were sleight-of-hand tricks. Harry Houdini could do them all, without any claim to occult power; and tho he promised before he died that he would speak if he could from the other world there is no accepted record that any word from him has come. Despite these exposés and general skepticism, the spiritualist cult will not down, and the number of believers is said to run into the hundreds of thousands here and abroad. Their number was largely increased in the years immediately after the war, when the world was seized of a hysteria born of despair, and hungry souls yearned for some visible and immediate proof that life exists beyond the grave and they would join their loved ones again. One may recall that during the war there was a wide-spread story about angels appearing above the Allied soldiers at Mons. But the angels had no existence save in the imagination of a war correspondent, wearied, perhaps, by the sodden scenes before him.

Psychical Researchers Disagree

The Boston "ectoplasmic fingerprints" are alleged to have been made by "Walter," dead brother of "Margery," Boston medium, and the controversy over them is between the American Society of Psychical Research, with headquarters in New York, and its rival organization, the Boston Society of Psychic Research. The American Society for Psychical Research said the prints were genuine. Its Boston rival, however, last year printed an official bulletin in which three well-known authorities on psychic research presented evidence purporting to show that the thumbprints belonged to a dentist living in Boston instead of to a dead person.

The answer to this is contained in a report recently published by the American Society for Psychical Research, containing 100 illustrations of prints of fingers, thumbs, portions of palms and whole hands, all produced on a dental compound called "Kerr," and containing also the findings of Brackett K. Thorogood. Mr. Thorogood is connected



© Pirie MacDonald

Sir Oliver Lodge

with the Franklin Union in Boston and is the Research Consultant for the American Society for Psychical Research. He is said to have had thirty years of experience in abnormal psychology and psychic phenomena as an avocation, but his principal occupation has been in the study of physics and engineering, in which he has been an instructor for many years in the graduate school of Harvard University. Mr. Thorogood aided in many séances and is convinced that the ghostly fingerprints were actually made by "Walter." He also took part in a voice test. A soundproof box was made for the purpose. Inside it was a sensitive microphone connected with a loud-speaker located in a distant part of the house. The voice of "Walter," says the report, was not heard in the séance room, but came from the loud-speaker several floors below.

However this may be, it has been proven time and time again that many of the alleged phenomena of spiritualism are shot through with fraud. Yet the cult claims many converts of prominence. Among them is Sir Oliver Lodge, eighty-two-year-old British scientist, who is to broadcast through the National Broadcasting Company on March 9 on "Do We Survive?" Sir Oliver maintains that he has had communication with his son, Raymond, killed in the World War. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was unwavering in his belief that he, too, had heard the voice of his only son, another victim of the great conflict. Indeed, it was the great tragedy of the loss of only sons in the homes of England which created a desire for present assurance of life beyond the cemeteries of France and revived interest in spiritualism as the means to that assurance.

Spiritualism's Beginnings

Modern spiritualism had its origin in the home of John D. Fox, at Hydeville, New York, in 1848. It was born of mysterious rappings reported by his daughters, Margaret, Catherine and Leah. On an early occasion Catherine, the youngest of the three, indicated with her fingers how many times the "spirit" should rap. After the rap, she exclaimed, "Only look, Mother, it can see as well as hear." The words revealed to believers "the sublimest spiritual truth of modern times." They were "words which declare a truth that has already become the firm foundation for an ever-progressive Spiritual Church." But Margaret afterwards recanted and confessed to fraud. At a public demonstration in New York City she said: "I am here to-night as one of the founders of spiritualism to denounce it as an absolute falsehood from beginning to end, as the flimsiest of superstitions, the most wicked blasphemy known to the world." After the demonstration, reported the New York *World* of October 22, 1888, "a committee consisting of three physicians taken from the audience ascended to the stage, and having made an examination of her foot during the progress of the 'rappings,' unhesitatingly agreed that the sounds were made by the action of the first joint of her large toe."

But financial necessity forced Margaret to face the dilemma of starving or recanting her recantation, and there is some evidence that she did repudiate her confession. But she died in obscurity according to Charles W. Ferguson, who gives us an interesting account of the strange phenomenon of spiritualism in his "The Confusion of Tongues," published in 1928 by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., New York.

Two years ago Nino Pecararo, who is said to have deceived Conan Doyle, told New York reporters that all his seeming supernatural accomplishments were pure deception—sleight-of-hand tricks.

Perhaps the greatest of all the mediums was Eusapia Palladino. Two investigators reported that she did her tabletipping with the joint of one of her big toes, tho another said she resorted to trickery rather than fail when her supernatural power, over which she had no control, was not functioning.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Dead Hands Control Many Trust Funds

IN Connecticut it is unlawful to set out a tub in the hope of "enticing swarms of bees" from their owners. In Delaware it is unlawful for a pedestrian to walk on a public highway after dark unless he carries a lantern or other light or has "tied upon an arm or other portion of the body, a white cloth." If a man in Michigan incites an Indian tribe to go on the warpath he is guilty of a felony. A Kansan is forbidden to eat, *in public*, any "snakes, lizards, scorpions, centipedes [or] tarantulas." In Pennsylvania it is unlawful to use a cannon "at any serenade of any wedding." And so on, ad infinitum.

Laws long obsolete remain on the statute books. New Jersey, however, recently eliminated 1,200 such statutes, and Congress, in one bill last year, repealed more than 1,000 old laws. The law does try to keep up with the times.

But dead hands still control many trusts and render them ineffective, as Ralph Hayes tells us in a tract published by the New York Community Trust, of which he is director. Hitching racks, for illustration, provided in a certain Indiana city, were welcome at the time the benefaction was made. But only automobiles stand in front of them now. In a small New Hampshire town, sixty-five years ago, a kindly but eccentric doctor left two trusts. As a result of one of them, the town doles out each year approximately a mile of flannel shirting. The second is for the removal of small stones from the village roads. Both trusts are being carried out. A native of Connecticut who lived in the village of Brissac in the valley of the Loire bequeathed 180,000 francs to be divided among eighteen employees on condition that each of them should for a year wear a fancy costume, taken from the American's large collection. For a year, then, the fortunate eighteen went about their work decked in the bright raiment of Spanish matadors, Hawaiian grass skirts, Scottish kilts, the flowing robes of a mandarin, or what have you.

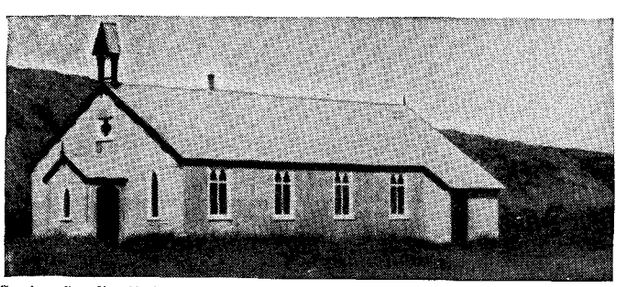
"Tired endowments," Mr. Hayes calls these bequests. Their number, he says, is countless. "They shuffle along, unrelated to the brave efforts, the tragic setbacks, the gallant gains of the contemporary society that forms and reforms around them." Only by long and tedious processes, if at all, can these limited charities be amended and turned to actual need. It is suggested that prospective philanthropists give discretionary power to successor-trustees so that they "will not be hamstrung by inadequate authority in the presence of unanticipated circumstances." That object may be achieved through the Community Trust, founded twenty years ago by a group of bankers, lawyers and public-spirited citizens of the Middle West. It administers funds committed to it with the authority to apply the income to other objects if the preferential purposes become obsolete. It has been described as "the chief contribution of our generation to the art of wise giving."

In 1933 the New York Community Trust distributed charitable funds reaching the record total of $198,918.13, according to Mr. Hayes. The Trust, now embracing thirty-five philanthropic funds, distributed $197,149 in 1932 and upwards of $1,000,000 in the past six years. It ranks among the twenty largest foundations in the country, and the aggregate value of its resources is $7,703,600. There are funds for Indian education, Girl Scouts, Visiting Nurses, for Westchester children, for the Salvation Army, Junior Red Cross and for the United Hospital fund. In 1933 money was given for exhibiting the art work of poor Viennese children, for aiding "literary workers in the United States," for biological research, for playground areas, for medal awards, to further the arbitration of commercial disputes, "to strengthen the ties of friendship between the people of France and those of the United States."

Because of its freedom of action and supervised method of distribution, Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale terms the Trust "potentially the most significant innovation in our society."

Outposts of Ecclesiastical Empire

Part of the ecclesiastical empire of the Anglican Church lies in the Arctic region of Canada. Its affairs are administered by the Right Rev. Archibald Lang Fleming. So vast and varied are the interests of this domain—part of the ecclesiastical province of Rupert's Land—that legislation is to be sought in the Canadian Parliament to incorporate him and his successors in office as the "Bishop of the Arctic." The purpose of the proposed incorporation is to enable the incumbent of the office to hold, manage and control real and personal property, affairs and interests of the diocese in matters affecting the Anglican Church, its officers and members.



Courtesy Canadian National Railways

Church at Fort Churchill, Manitoba

Another tremendous Anglican diocese lies in the torrid zone, and is presided over by the young Bishop of Melanesia, the Right Rev. Walter H. Baddeley. Its length is more than 2,000 miles. Only the chancel of its cathedral at Siota, on the British Solomon Islands, has been completed. Native craftsmen have decorated the interior with mother-of-pearl.

Melanesia is the collective name for the island groups in the Pacific comprising New Britain, Solomon, Santa Cruz, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Loyalty, and other archipelagoes. Eventually the church in Melanesia is to be staffed entirely by native clergy.

Atheists and Free Speech

Seven years ago the Association for the Advancement of Atheism obtained a certificate of incorporation in the State of New York. It does not appear, however, that the cause has been greatly advanced either in New York or elsewhere. Ancient obstacles are hard to remove.

In the spring of last year Charles Lee Smith, president of the band of atheists, determined to test the validity of a New York City ordinance authorizing the Police Commissioner to grant permits to persons to expound atheism in parks, streets and other places. He spoke at Columbus Circle, favorite spot for soap-box orators, received a summons, was convicted of speaking without a permit, and paid a small fine pending appeal. The conviction has been upheld by the New York State Court of Appeals.

The opinion of the court was written by Judge Cuthbert W. Pound, who said that the ordinance was not aimed at free speech, as Mr. Smith had contended, but at the manner in which free speech may be used. Public meetings, Judge Pound held, might be forbidden entirely; use of streets may be limited to certain purposes; the legislative power might forbid public meetings and speaking entirely. And, "if a reasonable difference may be found between classes of those who may have permits for street speaking and those who are not required to have such permits, the courts will not upset the legislative classification." Furthermore:

"The passion, rancor and malice sometimes aroused by sectarian religious controversies and attacks on religion seem to justify special supervision over those who would conduct such meetings on the public streets. That the ordinance does not cover all street meetings is no objection to reasonable classification."

This is the core of the matter. The atheists may hire halls for their attacks upon religious belief. But having hired a hall they become responsible for proper use of the building.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AIRFLOW CHRYSLER

IN ONE master stroke of engineeri
Chrysler now brings to the mo
car the spaciousness of a draw
room . . . a brilliant new functio
beauty . . . new weight distribut
. . . a new conception of streng
and safety in motor car constructi

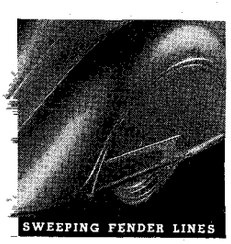
Streamline

. . . THE TREMENDOU

TRY TO IMAGINE a car which you could drive blithely across a plowed field or a rough pasture without a fear of jolting your passengers.

Then imagine being told that the reason for that marvelous ride lies in a scientific relocation of the motor and the passengers.

If that sounds astonishing, it is simply because the new Airflow* Chrysler is an astonishing car . . . packed with amazing new engineering discoveries that are nevertheless plain, provable truths.



Everything the new Airflow Chrysler is and does is inherently related to the brilliant beauty of its Airflow design.

Airflow beauty is functional beauty . . . the inevitable result of scientific Dynamic Balance . . . the basis of Chrysler's Floating Ride.

The Airflow Chrysler actually has an entirely new distribution of weight. The engine is over the front axle. The passengers ride in the middle of the car . . . exactly at the center of balance.

The scientific advantage of that is easy to demonstrate. Just take a pencil between your thumb and forefinger, and jiggle it. Watch the amount of motion at the ends. Compare it with the motion at the middle.

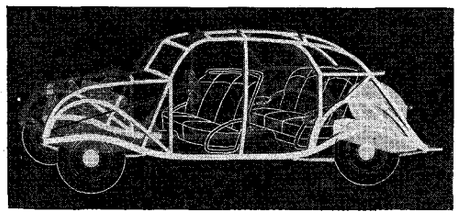
But riding at the center of balance is only part of the story of Chrysler's new Floating Ride. The new weight distribution makes possible two other great advancements.

In the Airflow Chrysler, the action of the front springs is entirely independent of the rear. The movement of the front springs never builds up any extra reaction in the rear. And the periodicity—or rate of movement—of the springs has been slowed down to the precise point most comfortable to human nerves.

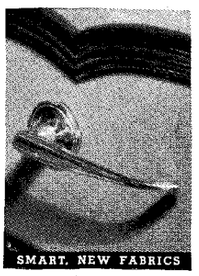
As a result, the motion of the car is an easy glide . . . a sensation of floating on a cushion of air.

* * * * * * * * *

FRAME OVER YOUR HEAD! The frame of the Airflow Chrysler surrounds the passengers with a strong bridgework of steel. The all-steel body and frame are a single unit. Here for the first time in history is a true ride-inside motor car.



In addition to all this, Airflow design makes possible the greatest roominess ever built into a motor car. Both front and rear seats provide spacious comfort for three great big passengers.



And Airflow design makes possible a perfected ventilation system . . . with maximum control of air volume, and without wind roar.

You must see the new Airflow Chrysler to appreciate its beauty . . . its graceful tapering lines . . . the sleek, modern simplicity of its interior decoration.

And you must ride in the new Airflow Chrysler to understand how it revolutionizes motor car comfort . . . how it creates an entirely new kind of land transportation.

FLOATING RIDE BOOKLET FREE—Write for the interesting booklet which describes the romantic development of Floating Ride. Address the Chrysler Sales Corporation, 12204 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

*NAME COPYRIGHTED 1933—CHRYSLER CORPORATION

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THERE IS A SPACIOUS COMPARTMENT FOR LUGGAGE

THE AIRFLOW body makes possible many fascinating innovations in design. One is a spacious luggage compartment which is concealed back of the rear seat. All of the baggage for an extended trip can be packed away in this convenient, dustproof storage space.

Distinguished 1934 Models

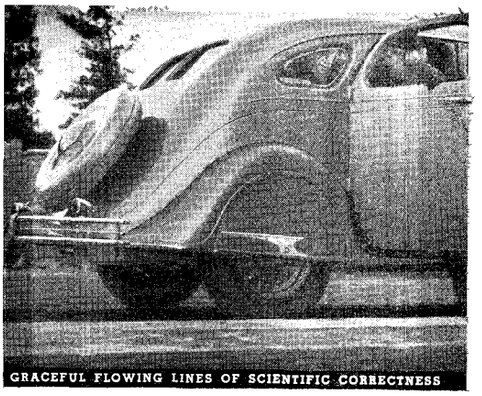
CHRYSLER AIRFLOW EIGHT . . . Airflow beauty and performance in a luxurious car of 122 horsepower and 123-inch wheelbase. Six-passenger Sedan, Brougham and Town Sedan, five-passenger Coupe.

CHRYSLER AIRFLOW IMPERIAL . . . Brilliant performance from engines of 130 horsepower . . . The luxury of 128-inch wheelbase. 6-pass. Sedan and Town Sedan, 5-pass. Coupe.

AIRFLOW CUSTOM IMPERIAL . . . The finest expression of Chrysler Airflow Engineering . . . 146-inch wheelbase . . . 150 horsepower . . . magnificently-styled, individualized body types.

1934 CHRYSLER SIX . . . A new, larger, strikingly streamlined Chrysler Six with all-steel bodies . . . larger doors, more leg room . . . new type ventilation . . . **Independently sprung front wheels** . . . to give a levelized, cushioned ride over any sort of road . . . smoother, safer, steadier . . . 93 horsepower, five body models on 118-inch wheelbase; two on 121-inch wheelbase.

All 1934 Chrysler models have patented Floating Power engine mountings . . . safety all-steel bodies . . . hydraulic brakes . . . all-silent transmissions . . . alloy steel valve inserts . . . oilite squeak-proof springs . . . free wheeling. Automatic clutch available.

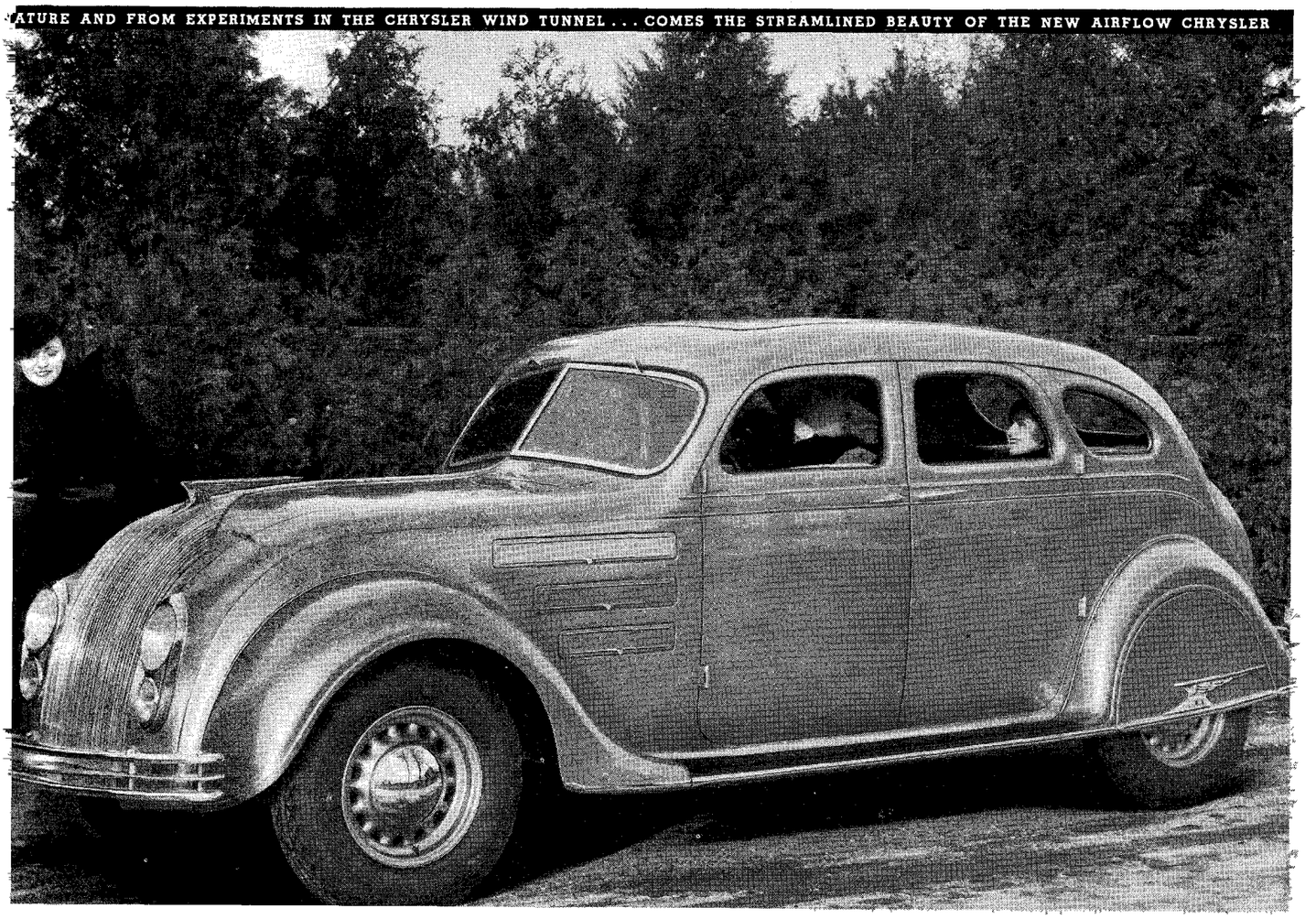


GRACEFUL FLOWING LINES OF SCIENTIFIC CORRECTNESS

ONE OF THE striking style features of the new Airflow* Chrysler is the teardrop, tapering shape of the rear panels. And so scientifically does this carry the airstream back and away from the car that mud and dust never gather on the rear window.

- with a Reason!

ADVANTAGES OF DYNAMIC BALANCE



ATURE AND FROM EXPERIMENTS IN THE CHRYSLER WIND TUNNEL . . . COMES THE STREAMLINED BEAUTY OF THE NEW AIRFLOW CHRYSLER

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Down the Ice-Sheathed Bannister

All Other Forms of High-Speed Transit Pale by Comparison with the Heady Sweep at Seventy Miles an Hour Down a Six-Foot-Wide Bobsled Run

By George Trevor

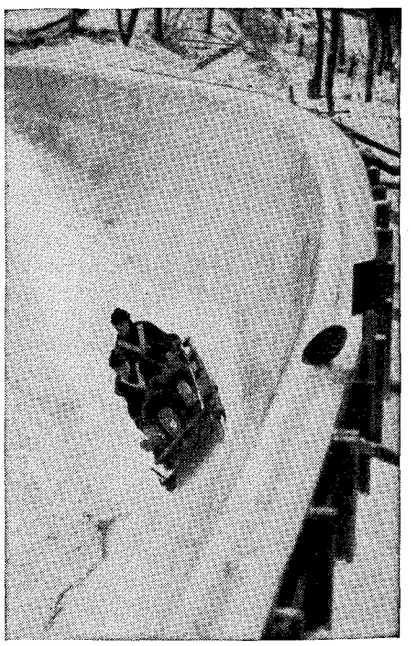
ON the terrace foyer of the Grand Central Terminal, New York, there stands a queer looking cowled contraption, suggesting an old-time Vanderbilt cup race car of the Mineola-Jericho vintage with wooden runners where the wheels ought to be. A grim, business-like vehicle this, unfamiliar to American eyes. Commuters hustling for the five-fifteen pause for a moment and stare at this glorified version of the dinner tray on which they coasted as children down the staircase, fraying panties and parental tempers. They are looking at an Olympic-type racing bobsled, the four-seater model that originated on the Cresta Run at St. Moritz and is now employed on the even faster Van Hoevenberg slide at Lake Placid, New York—the last word in tummy-teasing, heart-shocking thrills.

Words cannot convey the exhilaration peculiar to this the champagne of speed sensations, as ecstasy which brings speed-jaded motor racing drivers and thrill-surfeited air-plane pilots to Lake Placid for the February bobsleigh meet held under A.A.U. auspices. Once you have sampled gravity's heady wine on a roaring replica of a Jovian thunderbolt which catapults at better than seventy miles an hour down the six-foot-wide straightaways, all other forms of high speed transit seem tame, flat and vapid by comparison. Danger rides at your elbow in the form of a catapultic plunge over the rim of a steeply banked turn into a rock-garnished, tree-studded wilderness. It is not a pleasant thought, yet as Mr. Malthus said in "The Suicide Club"—"it is with fear that one must trifle if one would taste the most intense joy of living." Goose-flesh is guaranteed the bobsled racing novice; indeed even case-hardened campaigners can never quite suppress that squeamish feeling.

Did you ever wake from a troubled sleep with that all gone feeling in the pit of your stomach and a shivery sensation of falling down, down, down into a bottomless abyss? Of course you have, and not necessarily from too many dry Martinis. That nightmare of plunging headlong through space is as old as mankind, an atavistic heritage. Remember how your heart clung to the roof of your mouth and your pulse danced a jig? Well, that's what bobsled racing feels like!

Oscar Geier could tell you about the lure of the bobsled run. This dark-eyed, pleasant faced Swiss sportsman, who got his bobsled baptism at St. Moritz, has been practising law in New York City since the war. When he first came over here he missed those shuddery swoops down the Cresta Run and yearned for his native Switzerland when the first snow fell! Now he merely packs a suit case, takes the overnight train to Lake Placid, and finds on the sheer shoulder of Mt. Van Hoevenberg a bobsled course that might palsy the fingers of even a Cresta addict.

"Your Mt. Van Hoevenberg course is what you Americans would call a honey," Mr. Geier told me. "It was designed by Stanislaus Zentzytski, Germany's leading bob-run engineer, and has more sharp turns than there are consonants in his Sibilyant name. There are twenty-six of them, to be exact, varying in degree from gentle bends



Keystone

The German two-man bobsled hits the dished sidewall of "Zig-Zag" turn on the Mount Hoevenberg Run at Lake Placid

to acute hooks that test a pilot's nerve and skill.

"A racing bobsled is not exactly a toy. It costs around $500, weighs 485 pounds empty, and measures some twelve-and-a-half feet in length. American bobsleds are equipped with steering wheels and designed for crews which assume a sitting posture. Crash helmets, resembling football headguards, are now worn by most racing crews. Leather face masks are likewise a sound precaution since they may avert disfiguring lacerations or eye injuries. The chap who shuns these somewhat ghoulish accouterments because of self-consciousness or false pride may not live to regret it. Helmets saved several members of the German team from death in their nasty Olympic spill.

"The skipper, as the helmsman of a bobsled is called, holds the lives of his crew in his hands. He sits in the most exposed position up front, gripping a steering wheel of the conventional automobile type. At the command 'brake!' the brakeman, in the rear, digs the steel rowels of a tri-pronged rake into the icy slide, arresting the rate of descent. Braking on a curve is the cardinal sin in bobsledding, banned both by the racing code and common sense.

"The steersman must hit the down-grade turns which characterize the Van Hoevenberg run high up on the dished side wall, zoom immediately toward the rim, hug the upper sector momentarily, and then come down off the slope in a gradual arc.

"This high entrance is contrary to the technic employed at St. Moritz where the curves are built on relatively level ground between down slopes. I speak from bitter experience, as one who tried St. Moritz tactics at the Zig-Zag turn on the Van Hoevenberg Run and almost landed in the hospital. That was a bad moment. I glimpsed a row of trees uncomfortably close to the course. Boulders too. Somehow our skipper got her nose around at the last instant when our outside runner scraped within five inches of the brink. Whew, what a narrow squeak! I get what you call the jitters thinking of it.

"Beef is at a premium in bob racing. Other things being equal, the heavier the load the faster your descent. A bay window may be worth its weight in fractions of a second saved. We Swiss had no chance in 1932 because the lean and hungry looking Switzers had evidently eaten wisely rather than too well. The lightest man on the Olympic champion team weighed 185 pounds.

"You sit single file only ten inches above the ground in a bobsled. This accounts for the distorted impression of speed. Airplane riding is a rather dull, stodgy business because there is no connection with the earth by which you can gage speed sensations; even at four miles a minute the pilot of a racing plane gets nothing like the kick experienced by the bobsled skipper. It is significant that the motor boat, which brings you closer to the medium over which you travel than any vehicle save a bobsleigh, is the second most exciting form of rapid transit. Speed, you see, is not synonymous with thrill."

You don't have to be a Harry Hornberger, Hubert Stevens or Oscar Geier to share the bobsledder's ecstasy. It is an ideal sport for the gallery. Platforms overlooking each curve on the Van Hoevenberg Run give spectators a birds-eye view of these earth bound rockets. Here you may taste vicariously the spice of danger under a frosty sky.

Bonfires blazing near each vantage point keep your toes warm but the vibrant hum of those steel runners on the mountain side growing louder and louder until the clear air pulsates like a brass bell will chill your blood and titillate your nerves. Here's speed that you can hear before you see it.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mathematics and the Game of Bridge

By Walter Malowan

Member of the 1933 All-American Championship Team and Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union

THE solution of many problems in bridge is largely dependent upon the use of mathematics, and a good working knowledge of this science is essential in the making of an expert bridge player. By a proper application of mathematics he can decide whether or not to bid a slam, and when to risk a doubtful game bid. Through mathematics he may determine the odds against, or in favor of a double of the opponents' contract; and in many cases, how to take an all-important finesse.

Many players are reluctant to endanger certain games by the bidding of a slam which might depend upon a finesse. A very simple calculation will show that such slam bids should be risked. Assuming a theoretical value of 300 points for the first game, 400 points for the second game and 500 points for rubber game, and adding 140 points as the approximate amount scored below the line for five tricks, plus 50 or 100 points respectively as a penalty for one undertrick (a soundly bid slam is rarely doubled), we arrive at the following total risk:

First game	490 points
Second game	640 points
Rubber game	740 points

The slam bonus being 500 points for the first game and 750 for the others, the odds are just about even in the first game and in the rubber game, but in favor of slam bidding for the second game.

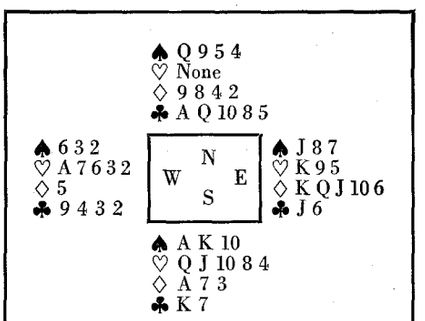
An Attractive Investment

If we consider that the much dreaded finesse might never become necessary because the fatal card may drop or a favorable lead may locate it; and furthermore that a squeeze play, end play or coup might dispense with the finesse, the small slam becomes an attractive investment.

The possible gains or losses resulting from the bidding of a grand slam predicated on a successful finesse are about even, also, and the arguments in favor of risking it are the same as for the small slam. The expert player has the added inducement of winning the majority of optional finesses by the efficient use of mathematics.

It is usually the case that, when a slam is bid, the adversaries have passed persistently and therefore have not given any indication as to their holdings. But after a few tricks are collected the declarer should have an approximate picture of the distribution of their hands. Here is an instance: North: Spades, A 9 7; Hearts, K 9 6; Diamonds, K Q 3 2; Clubs, K 10 5. South: Spades, 4; Hearts, A Q J 8 3 2; Diamonds, J 7 6; Clubs, A J 9.

South had dealt and after an opening heart bid, which West had overcalled with one spade, had been carried by his partner to a small slam. West led the king of spades, and, after due study of the dummy, South saw two possibilities of making his contract. Should the missing diamonds be



North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	EAST
1 H	Pass	2 C	2 D
2 N T	Pass	3 N T	Pass
Pass	Pass		

divided equally between the opponents, a losing club could be discarded on dummy's fourth diamond, otherwise a club finesse would have to be ventured. After winning the first trick with the ace of spades, three rounds of trumps were drawn; East not following on the second round. The play of the diamond suit turned out disappointingly, East showing out on the third round. West, because of his bidding, was marked with at least four spades and had shown three hearts and four diamonds. Therefore he could not have more than two clubs, which left five or more of that suit in the East hand. Thus the minimum odds were five to two that East held the queen of clubs. The finesse was taken accordingly and won. Without using arithmetic the declarer would have been faced with a blind guess, and an even chance of losing the finesse.

Occasionally, however, a player wishes that he had never learned how to add and subtract. Such were my feelings after a challenge match for the Asbury Park trophy. The hand is shown in the diagram.

West led the singleton of diamonds and I, sitting South, won with the ace. Realizing that the fulfilment of my contract depended on the club suit, I collected four spade tricks in order to obtain an indication of the distribution of East's hand. I then returned to my own hand with the king of clubs. East now had seven cards left, of which four were diamonds, and it appeared that unless he originally held a singleton in hearts the club suit would not break. West's seven cards could not be guessed. Therefore the mathematical odds were seven to three that the jack of clubs was in the West hand. Accordingly the ten of clubs was finessed, and lo! East played the jack. This set the contract 450 points, while automatic play for a lucky break in the club suit would have gained 640 points for my team. As the match was lost by only 720 points the contest was decided by the turning up of the jack of clubs where it was not supposed to be.

While the play of this hand was directed by probabilities, sometimes the lead, combined with subsequent plays, gives an absolutely correct idea of the distribution of a hand. Thus, when playing against a no-trump declaration, the lead of the fourth highest card of the longest suit is the customary procedure, unless the top card of a short suit is led. Therefore the lead of a deuce indicates that the player's longest suit consists of only four cards. Should he during the subsequent play of the hand show a singleton in another suit, the distribution of his hand is marked as being 4-4-4-1. The partner or opponent who makes a mental note of it will benefit greatly from this information.

Very simple figuring should enable a player to decide when to double the non-vulnerable opponents. Often his best judgment—and it may be excellent—will indicate a set of one trick, which would gain 50 points for his side. But if the opposing pair should redouble and make the contract they would score an additional 300 to 360 points below the line, not to mention the large bonus for redoubled extra-tricks. Reliance on simple arithmetic counsels not to double unless a minimum set of two tricks may be expected, and a set of one trick is reasonably sure even if everything should go wrong.

Perfect Hands

Familiarity with mathematics makes one skeptical of the frequently occurring "fairy tales" of perfect hands, composed entirely of one suit, and leads one to suspect that the lucky holder has been "taken for a ride" by one or more of the other players through the simple medium of a substitute —and previously stacked—deck. There are thirty-nine possible combinations of suit distribution, the 4-4-3-2 deal being by far the most common, while even the 7-2-2-2 occurs only once out of about every 200 deals.

Count F. de Jouffroy d'Abbans, of Paris, published in the *Bridge World Magazine* a long formula showing that 635, 013, 559, 600 different bridge hands can be dealt with the fifty-two cards in the deck. A bowing acquaintance with mathematics enables me to state unequivocally that this Einstein figure is correct to five decimal places. Assuming that, on the average 5 per cent. of the estimated population of 120,000,000 persons in the United States play bridge twice a week, and that each table averages thirty deals per session, it follows that news of "another perfect bridge hand" in the United States should break into the press only once in about twenty-seven months.

It would be somewhat complicated to give all the figures indicating when to give up a safe game or rubber for a penalty double. Generally speaking, however (the amount of the penalty obtainable by doubling being always more or less indefinite), a soundly estimated set of 450 points should compensate for the first or second game, while 500 points would be insufficient indemnity for the rubber game.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

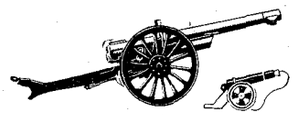
Natural Sound

now achieved by a

HEARING AID

The Western Electric Audiphone transmits sound *clearly, naturally.* With the Audiphone, unpleasant noises—like the scraping of a table or chair—sound unpleasant. And they should. For that means the *higher sound frequencies*—upon which intelligibility of speech largely depends—are faithfully reproduced.

A cannon isn't a pop-gun



Your hearing aid should not amplify certain sounds too little, other sounds too much. With the Audiphone, all important speech sounds are amplified uniformly—which makes for *natural sound*—and distinct hearing.

Making telephones showed us how

In 52 years of Bell Telephone making, we learned that *naturalness* of sound is the only key to easy understanding. We also learned how to make many types of apparatus—including the Audiphone—which transmit sound *naturally.*

Inconspicuous

All three Audiphone models are small, neat, inconspicuous. You may have an individually molded earpiece or one of four different-sized soft rubber earpieces. Select one that fits closely—important both for your comfort and for efficient sound transmission.

Send the coupon for your dealer's name—try the Audiphone—hear the difference for yourself.

Distributors in Canada: Northern Electric Co., Ltd.

Western Electric
· HEARING AID ·

GRAYBAR ELECTRIC CO. LD-12
Graybar Building, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please send me full information on the Western Electric Audiphone and name of nearest dealer.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

Bob Kiphuth: Yale's Body-Builder

By Observation and Knowledge of the Growing Human Body This Famous Swimming Coach Develops All-Round Athletes

Twenty years ago, young Robert Kiphuth came to the old Yale gym on Elm Street as an instructor in physical education; three years later, Prof. W. G. Anderson put him in charge of the Carnegie Pool. Dick Mayer, captain of the Yale swimming team, asked Kiphuth to work along with the boys as a sort of informal coach—in this way Yale gained the greatest swimming coach in America. That is an interesting contrast to the ballyhoo that has accompanied the selection of a football coach at Yale. And during the years that have seen Kiphuth rise to an appointment as head Olympic Swimming Coach, the fame of the Yale swimming teams has grown while the fame of her football—a fame that once made football synonymous with Yale—has dwindled to a bad case of progressive pernicious anemia.

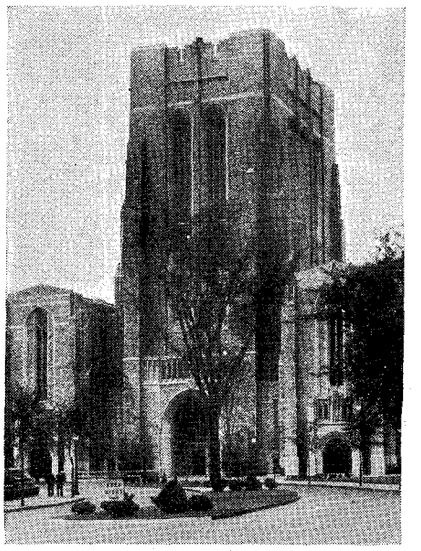
Bob Kiphuth

Kiphuth coached teams have won fifteen of sixteen Intercollegiate Swimming Association Championships, and have been undefeated through 118 consecutive dual meets. And yet Bob Kiphuth— and he is "Bob" to every undergraduate from the last man tapped for Bones to the meekest little Caspar Milquetoast in the freshman class—has had no competitive background as a swimmer. His ability as a coach is based upon powers of observation and a knowledge of the growing human body, a knowledge that was developed during those three years he spent as an instructor of physical education. Bob Kiphuth is primarily a body-builder. His record as a coach merely serves to lift him out of the class of quack muscle-builders.

Back in the old Yale gym on Elm Street, he began his now famous "Body-Building." He worked on the theory that his body-building could be applied to any sport, because he developed the correct "mechanics of muscles and movement": In swimming, the muscles that enable you to bring your arms down fast through the water and put power into the beat of your kick; in crew, the back, arm, and leg muscles that pull an oar; and in football, the muscles that spring a lineman or a back out of his crouch. Even in ice hockey, a far cry from the routine of gym work, Kiphuth builds bodies that excel in the game. The whole team goes to his classes before practise, and a member of this year's first forward line bears witness to the worth of Kiphuth's work; "Kiphuth did it," is the simple truth in ice hockey victories as in swimming championships.

Bob Kiphuth has not finished with a boy when he has built him a body. In explanation of the technique of breaking a swimming record, he says: "The most important factor in breaking a record is psychological rather than physiological or anything else." That might well have been a description of his own technique of developing the swimmers who can break records. He gets an unheard of amount of work out of his boys, walking around among the sweating, groaning students, cracking the loafers with a long bamboo pole or a yardstick—they don't mind, for there is a deal of affectionate interest in the hardest crack of the stick. And how the swimmers howl about the number of laps in the pool Kiphuth has ordered—figures that sound like the national debt, but how they love it!

Every freshman that comes to Yale must go through a thorough examination of the feet and posture. Those falling below a certain mark must enter Kiphuth's "corrective gym" and stay there until they learn to stand and move correctly on feet that are no longer flat. That is the basis of Kiphuth's ultimate objective: He wants to send every Yale senior away from graduation exercises with a "leisure skill," a body that will stand the ravages of neglect and a desk job, and a proficiency in a "carry over" sport. Squash, tennis, swimming, and golf are the "carry over" games, sports that a football man can play after he hangs up his cleats and the crewman can take up after he hears his last "let 'er run." And contrary to popular belief, Kiphuth has found that the athletic type shows a lesser degree of "skill" proficiency than the non-athletic type. The All-Americans—tho there aren't so many at Yale—and the record-breakers just as much as the timid souls and the



Central Tower of Yale's Payne Whitney Gymnasium, the "Cathedral of Sweat" that houses body-building

Phi Beta Kappas will remember Body-Building after a month in a bank or a bond house.

More athletic directors are beginning to follow where Bob Kiphuth has shown the way as they realize that the real purpose of athletics is preparation for life after graduation. And for that there is no insurance that can compare with a Body by Bob.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

ain't.—"J. V. E.," New York City.—*Ain't* is a negative form once colloquial, but now deemed vulgar or provincial. At one time it figured in plays. Farquhar, who wrote *Sir Henry Wildair* in 1701, put it into the mouth of one of his characters; Ward, in his burlesque poem on the times, *Hudibras Redivivus*, published in 1706, made use of it; by Fielding it was used in 1734; by Foote in 1763; by Frances Burney in 1778. It figures in a *Song* by Dibdin, written about 1800; also in the *Rejected Addresses* of H. & J. Smith, 1812; in Lytton's *Pelham*, 1828; Charles Lamb's *Life and Letters*, 1829; in Tennyson's *Northern Farmer*, 1864; and in Dickens's *Mutual Friend*, 1865, ch. 3, also, in *Pickwick Papers*, where "I *ain't* quite certain," and "There *ain't* anything the matter," are put into the mouths of illiterate persons.

The form survives as a provincialism over the eastern coast of England from Yorkshire down to Kent, and in the Midlands, including Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire. It is met also in Hampshire, Devon, and Cornwall. It may be taken for granted that *ain't* is not cultured English, altho introduced by modern writers of novels where they put the local speech into the mouths of farm laborers and other country folk.

The China Weekly Review, of Shanghai, says that some scholars have pointed out that the denunciation of the contraction "ain't" by grammarians has led to the increasing use of the utterly atrocious "Aren't I," which barbarous Briticism is even gaining some vogue in the United States; but, in England, the national difficulty of pronouncing the letter *r* results in "an't" and "aren't" being pronounced similarly as "ahnt," which is perhaps a little excuse for the English inferring that *aren't* is the proper way of writing the contraction of *am not*. There is no such excuse in the United States, where "an't" is not in use, "ain't" being the only contraction of *am not*, so that "Aren't I" is a barbarism of the worst kind, the practical alternative to which is "Ain't I." But the grammarians refuse to accept defeat, and continue to center their attacks on "ain't," regardless of their continued failure to eliminate the word from common usage, except so far as they induce speakers to turn to a totally incorrect expression.

frizette.—"J. W.," Oakland, Calif.—This term is defined as, "A frizz of hair, especially a small band of frizzed hair, worn as a bang." In France, *frisette* carries the further meaning of a curly-headed person, just as we would speak of a child as a *curly-head*.

Smoke 'til the last chip's cashed

...and still keep a fresh, cool mouth

If a good hot game makes you smoke like a chimney... what you need is a good cool smoke!

Why does your mouth stay cool? Because Spud's *smoke* is 16% cooler. Yet, the smoke itself contains hardly a trace of menthol. The menthol cools the smoke *in the cigarette.* What you draw from a Spud is natural tobacco goodness *with the heat taken out.* That means full tobacco pleasure...*plus* the luxury of a cool, fresh mouth.

SPUD

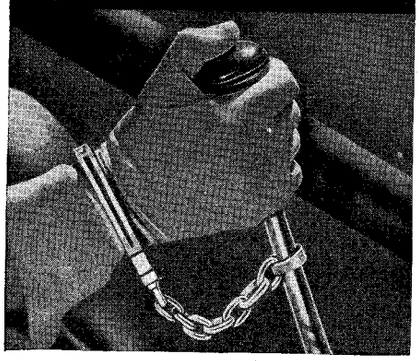
MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES

20 FOR 15c · (25c IN CANADA)

THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO COMPANY, INCORPORATED, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHY SHACKLE YOURSELF TO A GEARSHIFT LEVER?



● Think of being shackled to a gearshift lever for two or three years after gear shifting by hand becomes passe!

That is something to ponder—something buyers are advised to take into consideration before choosing their next car.

Remember that Reo now gives you *automatic* shifting. It is no longer necessary to bother yourself or the others in the front seat with a gearshift lever. You do not have to worry about clashing or stalling. You are not continually required to take your hand off the wheel to go through the tiresome and vexatious business of shifting gears.

The Reo SELF-SHIFTER does all this *automatically!*

All cars will come to the automatic transmission sooner or later. Reo has proved conclusively that it makes driving much simpler and safer—and these are basic benefits that can not be ignored.

So, we are simply suggesting that you avail yourself NOW of a revolutionary and trouble-saving development that everybody will be enjoying *later*.

Make your choice a Reo and you get a car that is REALLY UP-TO-DATE—and one that you can count on to give typical Reo long life and low-cost satisfaction!

Standard Reo passenger car prices are now as low as $795 at factory, plus tax.

WRITE today for copy of our interesting booklet, PROOF, containing enthusiastic comments of Reo owners. Also detailed explanation of Self-Shifter operation.

SEE THE REO SELF-SHIFTER AT THE SHOWS

THE REO WAY—NO GEARSHIFT LEVER

REO MOTOR CAR CO.
LANSING, MICHIGAN

Topics in Brief

How to win a war? There is only one way. Stay out of it.—*Birmingham News.*

And now they are saying that NRA really means "Nominate Roosevelt Again."—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

The 13-month calendar would meet with approval if they make the extra month a vacation one.—*Chicago Times.*

It is said that foreigners just love a London fog. We do not quite know what they see in it.—*Punch (London).*

In addition to Mr. H. G. Wells, there is now an infra-red camera that pierces the impenetrable fog ahead.—*Detroit News.*

All we know about "hard" and "easy" money is that any kind is both—hard to get and easy to spend.—*Atlanta Journal.*

France is planning to make an inland sea of the Sahara, depriving the drys even of a favorite symbol.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Chief difference between 1933 and 1934 is that in 1933 it was criminal to possess whisky and in 1934 it is criminal to possess gold.—*Wichita Eagle.*

They think the front will be the safest place in another great war, if the armies don't have to cross Sunday traffic.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

We have not had much time to worry over Mr. Roosevelt's monetary policy; we have been so busy with our own.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

Scientists recently have discovered that the speed of light isn't constant, but we've never known it to arrive behind schedule in the morning.—*Miami News.*

As we understand it, the French want America to swallow their defaulting with good grace, and use their wines for a chaser.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

Congress decided to let us citizens of dry States read liquor advertising and now we'll know what they mean by "advertising copy with a kick in it."—*Omaha World-Herald.*

To date no one has tried to secure an appropriation from the Government for steam-heating the stratosphere, but that's about the only proposal that hasn't been submitted.—*Mobile Register.*

It isn't surprizing that the worried alarmists of Wailing Wall Street should be so greatly concerned over the concentration of authority in one man when he isn't their man.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Granting of a patent to the designer of the Blue Eagle is good news. Isn't it required of an applicant that he demonstrate that his device will accomplish the purpose for which it is intended?—*Trojan Owl* (University of California, Los Angeles).

Clothes don't make a man, but they can break a husband.—*Chicago Times.*

Until the money question is settled no man can know when he is betting his bottom dollar.—*Toledo Blade.*

The peculiarity about a law is the amazing amount of breakage it can undergo and still exist.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

No matter how low the dollar may fall, it will never fall lower than some people will stoop to get it.—*Atlanta Journal.*

Money is Greek to most of us, says an authority. Well, it certainly can take French leave.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Fronts and backs of automobiles are so much alike these days pedestrians can't tell whether to jump or not.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

Perhaps it will be comforting to remember that we are purchasing a recovery, now, instead of just paying for a depression.—*San Diego Union.*

A pointed question for those who wish to be rugged individualists: What is your definition for the word "rugged"?—*Richmond News Leader.*

With six different chief executives in half a year, Cuba is now ripe for the formation of a President-of-the-Month club.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A British flyer has enlisted Scotland Yard to help locate a missing wallet containing $1,100. Has he looked in all his air pockets?—*Detroit News.*

Liquor is nearly always an exception of some kind or other. F'rinstance, the Government is trying to keep the price of it down.—*Indianapolis News.*

Uncle Sam would have one less thing to worry about, if folks on the other side of the Atlantic would take his surplus flour as willingly as they took his surplus dough.—*Boston Herald.*

Raiders threw a brick wrapped in a piece of felt through the window of a London jeweler's shop last week. The campaign to lessen street noises is evidently having its effect.—*Punch (London).*

New traffic lights in New York are designed "to give the pedestrian a chance for his life." Every day more and more obstacles are being put in the way of the motorists' enjoyment.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

It is possible that the sun may explode and instantly destroy all the planets, asserts an astronomer. We plan to worry about this five or ten minutes some day, if we ever catch up worrying about so many things we already have to worry about.—*Jackson (Miss.) News.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Current Poetry

Unsolicited Contributions to this Department can not be returned. Unpublished Poetry Unavailable

Here is a poem of revolt, but a revolt that finds its consolation. In *The New English Weekly* (London):

AN IMPATIENCE

By Ruth Pitter

Great men and learned I can hate,
And would confound them if I could;
I saw a simple thing of late,
A soul that lived in solitude.
With anger I have closed the book
That lusts to make all men believe;
But the lone wildling creature's look
Homage demands and shall receive.
Your thoughts are vast, yet shapeless things,
And never done, like Babel tower;
But to its life this spirit brings
Completeness like the five-leaved flower.
You end in chaos as you began;
You are made filth and food of flies;
This loves, and when it ends its span
As flowers fall, even so it dies.
Your way, your ends are dread to me
When in your hell I share your dream;
But when this dies—I seem to see
Five petals on the sliding stream.

The year is not too advanced for reflection on this summary of the past year and the satirist's suggestion for the present one. From *The New Statesman and Nation* (London):

BE IT RESOLVED

By MacFlecknoe

So the year goes out with an ugly tale
Of pact and pledge forsaken,
Of a Conference met without avail,
And a League decried and shaken;
And our only safety is that which comes
From guns of longer range,
And it isn't the moment to clear the slums
Or the barriers to exchange.
Yet Hitler's homage to peace was paid
In echoing words and rousing,
And Runciman prated of helping trade,
And Hilton Young of housing;
And the French declare they would fain disarm,
And the Fascists denounce intrigue,
And Simon has promised to find a charm
For strengthening the League.
Then, if ever our statesmen should turn aside
From their "rows and revolutions"
To humble their hearts and physic their pride
With New Year resolutions,
We will pardon their follies and quit their score
When they're pledged upon bended knee
To *doing* the things in thirty-four
That they *talked of* in thirty-three.

Versecraft (Emory University, Ga.) has this fantasy on a familiar theme:

THE RACE

By Gatha Wood Taylor

Time is a phantom that I chase,
But he eludes me in the race.
I try to catch him as he goes,
Yet he escapes me on tiptoes.
I tried once quick to hold his hands,
But he moved fast; with reprimands
He glided past a month, a year,
And left me shivering with fear.
Both day and night he tireless seems
While I am weighted down with dreams.
Some day no phantom shall I chase,
But time will still keep up the race.

RUBINOFF gives a Tip—
that brings new joy to radio listeners

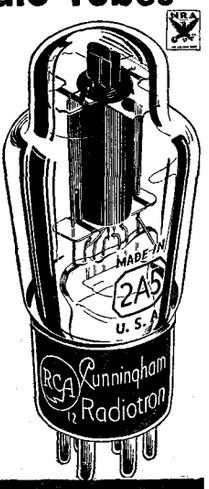
New Radio Tubes

Improved 5 ways by

RCA

Have your dealer test your tubes today. Insist on the only tubes guaranteed by RCA Radiotron Co., Inc., to have these improvements:

1 Quicker start
2 Quieter operation
3 Uniform volume
4 Uniform performance
5 Every tube is matched



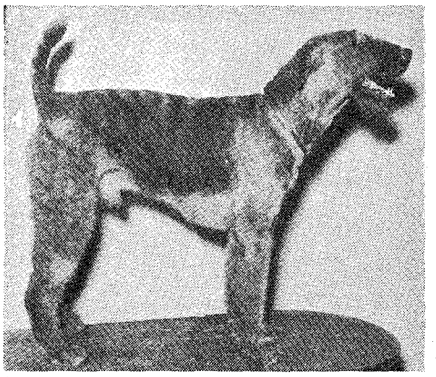
RCA Cunningham Radiotron RADIO TUBES

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Show Dogs Bound to Have a Big Year

Registrations Increasing in a Sport Which Includes Not Only Exhibitors But the Vast Majority of Americans Who Shoot, Hunt, or Simply Like Pets

By Henry R. Ilsley



Acme

© International

Wide World

Three Popular Breeds: (Left to right) "Warland Protector of Shelterock," Airedale; "Snowflurry," English sheep dog; and "Champion Heather Reveller of Sporran," Scottish terrier

NEW YEAR felicitations were widely distributed by American dog fanciers, broadcasting their good wishes for 1934. It was indicative of the hopeful feeling pervading the canine world in general. Indeed, the more optimistic were about ready to hail the dawn of the Golden Era.

Such good fortune, of course, is too much to expect. Nevertheless, there is sound basis for a prediction that the thoroughbred dog industry will have one of its most successful seasons. For three years the sport has been on the up-grade—slowly, to be sure, but none the less certainly.

No more accurate barometer of the country-wide condition of the sport of breeding and showing pure-bred dogs is available than the registrations in the Stud Book of the American Kennel Club. During the decade ending with December 31, 1933, the average annual registration was a fraction more than 51,000. Last year the actual total was 51,500 dogs entered in the official records. It was in 1926 that the flood was reached, with a total of 59,500, the tide ebbing gradually to a low of 46,800 in 1931.

Breeders and exhibitors compose the great solid body of dogdom. That they have experienced hard sledding through the recent rough going is only natural. For the former the overhead has continued. Feed, to be sure, has been less expensive, while labor costs have been somewhat reduced. On the income side stud fees have been forced down, while prices for puppies and grown stock have decreased materially. The margin of profit has been exceedingly narrow. In the quest for championship points exhibitors have not been favored with reduced entry fees; neither has prize money been increased.

But throughout the trying times the American fancier has carried on more successfully than most industries. In troubled times the last thing a man parts with is his family, and in unnumbered thousands of American homes a dog holds its place as a member of the family.

As a matter of record there were fifteen more dog shows of all types held in 1933 than during the preceding year. Correspondingly, field trials for various breeds increased to a new high record, while attendance figures reported from various events indoors and in the open carried their own stories of returning prosperity. Some exhibitions enjoyed the best financial returns in their histories.

This sound progress has been maintained in the events already held during the new year. It will be still further reflected in the bewildering series of specialty shows and all-breed exhibitions that annually combine to make February the dog month of the year.

Nation's Premier Exhibition

Westminster Kennel Club's exhibition is America's greatest dog show, pre-eminent not only because of the huge array of canine aristocracy on the benches, but also by reason of the perfection of every detail of management. Hardly a single innovation that has marked the sport of showing dogs in competition but what has had its inception in the minds of the officers of this premier show-giving organization.

To the casual visitor to Madison Square Garden during the three days of the show there is little to indicate the months of planning and the vast amount of work that is preliminary to the orderly process of judging some three thousand individual dogs. The average show-goer strolls through the exhibition hall, up and down the long aisles, stopping here and there to note a particularly fine specimen, or wonder about some droll or grotesque representative of a wholly unfamiliar breed.

Then there is a tour of the judging rings —a dozen or more on the main floor in simultaneous operation, each with its judge and two stewards. Class follows class in orderly procession from early morning until late evening, the climax being reached with the selection of a single dog for the honor of being named the most perfect specimen in the show of all the breeds.

Months of preparation precede the opening of the show. Judges are selected from the leading specialists in their breeds in the United States, Canada, England and the Continent. Each must be approved by the American Kennel Club.

Breeders and exhibitors make their plans for Westminster a twelvemonth in advance. Every year large numbers of outstanding prize-winners are imported. Most of these make their first appearances in the show ring in Madison Square Garden or at one of the specialty shows immediately preceding. Later they are added to the breeding establishments of the leading kennels of the country.

Four-figure Prices

Even during the years of depression American breeders have continued their search for the best to be obtained the world over. It is true that prices have dropped everywhere, but dogs with established show and stud reputations still command sums that reach four figures.

While Westminster is supreme in the indoor season, the exhibition of the Morris and Essex Kennel Club fills a unique position among the open-air events. This superbly-staged show in May at Giralda Farms, the country estate of Mr. and Mrs. M. Hartley Dodge at Madison, New Jersey, is the world's greatest outdoor canine convention. It benches a larger number of dogs in a single day than does Westminster in three, more than twenty-three hundred individuals having been shown last spring.

This exhibition is a personal hobby of Mrs. Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge, who brings each year to the perfection of her show unbounded enthusiasm and a heavy purse. With rich prize-money in every class and a huge collection of sterling silver trophies, there is little wonder that everybody and his dog is seen on the polo field at Giralda.

How many dogs are there in the United States? That is almost a daily question that can not be answered even approximately. In 1926 the Department of Agriculture enumerated on the farms of the forty-eight States the almost unbelievable total of 7,000,000. Uncounted millions more run

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the streets and alleys of cities and towns, share joys and sorrows in humble homes and tenements; are pampered in luxurious apartments and romp with children through the halls of stately country mansions. And every year some fifty thousand of the canine aristocracy have their names and family trees set forth on the pages of the Stud Book of the American Kennel Club.

Fashions change from time to time in the doggy world, tho no Paris dictum sways the public fancy. A decade ago the German shepherd dog gained a tremendous vogue, partly because of his real and imagined heroic exploits in the World War and his glorification on the silver screen. Popularly and incorrectly called a police dog, the breed was well-nigh ruined by uncontrolled commercialism, and is only now beginning slowly to recover its rightful position.

For many years the Boston terrier has been the most fancied dog in the United States, and the game and lovable little fellow maintains that position in point of numbers registered in the Stud Book. Here again the blight of commercialism is working havoc, and unless drastic steps are taken to preserve the breed its future indeed will be dark.

Scottish Terriers Rank Third

No dog has succeeded more quickly and thoroughly in worming its way into the hearts of American dog-lovers than the Scottish terrier. The independent and dour little diehard ranks third in the list as measured by the numbers registered, which have increased annually during the last decade. Only the Bostons and the wire-haired fox-terriers outrank the Scotties. A generation ago the wires were comparatively a novelty on this side, but now they outnumber the smooth a score to one. The latter, however, are enjoying more attention of late than in a number of years. They are ideal as house dogs since, unlike many of the other terrier breeds, their coats are easily kept clean and require no trimming.

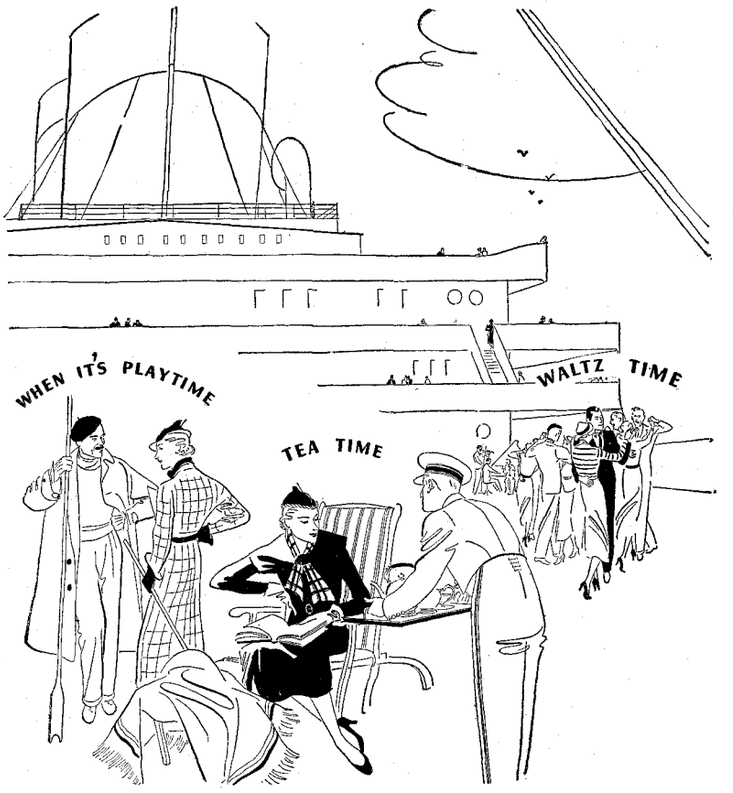
From the earliest days of this country the shooting dog has been the companion of the sportsman in the home and in the field. His numbers increase, despite the decrease in game, the higher cost of sport and the added restrictions necessitated by the conservation of native bird life.

Field trials for the pointer and setter have grown tremendously during recent years until the sportsman's calendar is overcrowded with fixtures.

Field competitions for Labrador retrievers and Chesapeake Bay dogs are now firmly established. It may be surprizing to many that cocker spaniels hold fourth position, while English springer spaniels stand eighth in the list.

Among milady's pets the Pekingese holds a commanding position. The grotesque little fellow from the Orient is imported and bred in greater numbers than all the other toy breeds combined. Pomeranians are second in favor.

In general there are only a few of the minor breeds among the more than ninety admitted to registry in the Stud Book that did not show a gain in numbers during 1933 over the previous year.



All the time you'll see why

WHITE STAR IS THE AVENUE TO EUROPE

In the glamour of a distinguished passenger list . . . in the tempting variety that awaits every visit to the dining salon... in the very click of heels as your steward smilingly salutes you, you'll recognize the gracious hospitality, the quiet efficiency that makes a passage via White Star mean so much more. Seasoned seagoers accept it as a matter of course... they know why it is so eminently correct to have a White Star label on one's baggage . . . Sail, and see why White Star is the "Avenue to Europe"—whether you are travelling First Class, Cabin Class or Tourist Class. For passages to Ireland, England and France, see your local agent. His services are free.

S. S. OLYMPIC, Feb. 9, March 2

S. S. MAJESTIC (World's largest ship), Feb. 23, March 16

England's largest Cabin liners

M.V. GEORGIC (new), Mar. 23, Apr. 20 M.V. BRITANNIC, Apr. 6, May 5

WHITE STAR LINE

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK . . . AGENTS EVERYWHERE

UTMOST OCEAN SERVICE through your local agent

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

...As Falls the Eventide

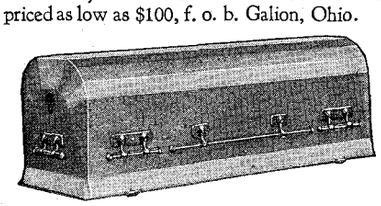
THINK not that those who feel the lengthening shadows closing about them are indifferent to the fading garment of their own mortality. Spoken or unexpressed, it is their hope that loving hands will lay it away in reverence and dignity beyond the reach of all that could defile. To discharge this duty and fulfill this hope is the sole purpose of the

GALION CRYPTORIUM
THE UNDER-GROUND MAUSOLEUM

Secure in the rust-resisting, non-crumbling, Armco Ingot Iron vault of the Cryptorium, hermetically sealed or locked inviolate by the compressed air within it, the casket rests untouched by the surrounding clay, unsullied by the water in the grave, as dry, as free from external elements as at the hour of interment. This protection out-lasts the memory of those who provide it for their dead.

The Cryptorium brings the consolation of beauty to the final rites. Its distinctive design, the embossed luster of metallic bronze that reflects the sunlight in shimmering rays, the massive imperial handles . . . all are in harmony with its purpose and with the occasion.

Your own funeral director can furnish the Cryptorium at your hour of need. Some models are priced as low as $100, f. o. b. Galion, Ohio.



Mail the Coupon for book explaining how Cryptorium interment protects completely and positively. It should be read by the person who makes the decisions at times of family crisis.

THE GALION METALLIC VAULT CO.
GALION, OHIO

Please send a copy of the book referred to in Literary Digest, February 3, 1934

Name.....

Address.....

Hungary's Experiment With Hitlerism

(Continued from page 17)

seems to be the case. Not long ago General Gömbös's Cabinet issued an order for the suppression of the Hungarian National Socialist Party. To-day the Nazis are outlawed in the land of the Magyars. From this the conclusion is justified that Hungary's experiment with National Socialism was so unsuccessful that its very name is distasteful. This conclusion is confirmed by the outward appearance of the capitals of the two countries, Berlin and Budapest. The religious austerity of the Hungarian metropolis has given place to its congenital gaiety. Once more the Jewish population of the city occupies the place it had before the nationalistic régime. The most flagrant manifestations of intolerance have been banished, but the new era of milk and honey, the Hungarian Third Reich, has failed to materialize.

The Hungarian super-nationalist régime was signally unsuccessful in its efforts to improve the condition of the peasant. The country is potentially rich, but land is unequally distributed, more than one-half of all rural estates being concentrated in the hands of less than a thousand landowners, and the rest scattered among millions of peasants. At the end of the World War about 1,500,000 farmers had either no land or too small parcels to make a living on them. The Government's intention was to execute an agrarian reform by turning over a part of the large estates to the country proletariat. The reform, however, was wholly inadequate, as it failed to correct the results of unequal distribution. Only about a million acres were parceled out among the landless, and much of that land was too poor for profitable cultivation. Moreover, the authorities failed to provide the new owners with agricultural implements, so that most of them are to-day as badly off as they were at the start.

So desperate has the peasants' plight become recently that the Government had to permit them to pay their tax arrears in wheat and rye, and it also decreed a farmers' moratorium. In order to enable the population of the "Alföld," the great Hungarian plainland, to tide over the worst times, the Cabinet devised a system of debentures, which was an anticipation of a similar plan later suggested in the United States. According to this plan, the peasants have for years received an export grain premium, the so-called "boletta," which amounts now to about seventy-five cents per quintal. The boletta is paid out of a special tax on the flour consumption of the cities, to which is added a Government contribution. For the payment of this premium in the current year the Cabinet appropriated nearly twenty million dollars. It is only fair to add that the system is so unpopular all over Hungary that the Government will probably discontinue it next year. The unfavorable monetary situation has made it incumbent on the Government to decree a transfer moratorium on all foreign debts.

It is obvious, then, that the economic results of the Hungarian Third Reich are unsatisfactory.

An Education in Writing
...to use the new
SPENCERIAN FOUNTAIN PEN

2. SIGN LANGUAGE...

...One of man's first attempts in passing thought on to others. For example, the Indian describes a person as untruthful — "two-tongued." Two hands stretched at arm's length symbolize "empty" and hence came to mean "no."

THE SIGN of a good pen is the name Spencerian. And this new Spencerian Fountain Pen is the last word in writing.

You'll like the "feel" of it—its smoothness and flexibility. It makes writing so easy. Select one at your stationery store today..... $2.00

Compare it with any $5 pen.

TESTED STEEL PENS

For school and home use. Fine, medium, stub and dome points. Every pen individually tested.

SPENCERIAN PEN COMPANY
349 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Cooperate with your dentist in striving for clean gum-gripped teeth
ASK ABOUT PYROZIDE TOOTH POWDER
KNOWN TO DENTISTS EVERYWHERE

LIFE LONG "FRIEND" Keeps Them Fit *at 70*

THEIR MEDICINE CHEST FOR 20 YEARS

This safe, all-vegetable laxative—**NR**—has been as dependable as a family doctor during their trying "after forty" years. **NR** keeps them *regular*—year after year faithfully—with *never* any need to increase the dose. No wonder their "evening of life" is so free from complaints. Millions of people welcome the aid of this reliable corrective. For Nature's Remedy strengthens and regulates the *entire* eliminative tract—safely carries away the poisons that bring on headaches, colds, biliousness. Get a 25c box. All druggists'.

FREE! New gold & blue 1934 Calendar-Thermometer -- samples NR and Tums. Send name, address, stamp to A. H. LEWIS CO. Desk BR-85 St. Louis, Missouri

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn. Only 10c.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Atom Splitters—20th Century Alchemists

(Continued from page 18)

Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Dr. Hafstad and Mr. Dahl, used a small generator of this type for disintegration experiments last winter. A larger unit has just been installed at that laboratory in a new building especially designed to house it.

If atoms are disintegrated by 100,000-volt protons, and in so doing emit extra energy corresponding to 17,000,000 volts, why can not we expect to use atomic power?

The answer is simply that too few of the protons make effective hits. Even at 500,000 volts, and for an element as light as boron, only about one proton in two million hits a boron nucleus sufficiently head-on to cause a disintegration. This is nearly the maximum efficiency to be expected theoretically (for any projectiles except neutrons, about which too little yet is known) and such an inefficient process offers little prospect of a usable source of energy.

When it comes to the artificial production of one element from another, this same overwhelming inefficiency is one stumbling-block. A far more serious one, however, is that of the stupendous number of atoms which must be changed to give even a visible amount of material. There are approximately 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 atoms in one drop of water. Hence even if we can transmute 1,000 million atoms per second (the limit of the most powerful machines to-day) it would take 10,000 years to produce artificially as many atoms as there are in one drop of water. The electric-power bill for such an accomplishment would be too fantastic to print.

(This article is one of a series written at the request of the editor by investigators working in various fields of science.)

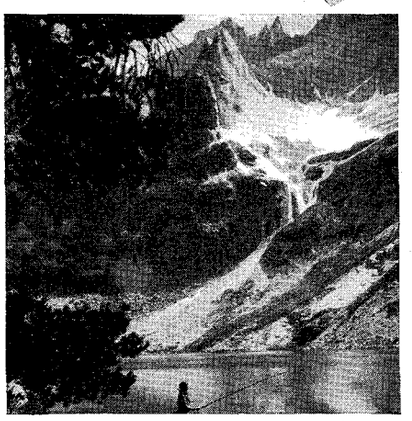
Prints of World's Oldest Feet?

Footprints left on a muddy shore by some of the first feet that ever walked the earth recently were brought to Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, by Prof. George F. Lamb of the geology department. The soft mud on which the long-gone animal walked was buried and ages ago hardened into stone. The five-foot slab recording their passage was found on a farm in Ohio.

The animals were members of the primitive amphibian family called *Stegocephalidæ*, which came ashore and walked some two hundred million years ago.

There were ninety species of this family in the Coal Ages, but the whole stock vanished as long as 125,000,000 years ago, according to *Science Service*. They all seem to have been short-legged, elongated creatures with armored skulls. The slab shows that the animal which made these tracks had four toes on each front foot and five on each hind foot. One of the interesting things about them was their third "eye." All well-preserved skulls of these animals have a small hole in the roof bones over the brain. Rudiments of this opening can be distinguished even now in the brains of all vertebrates, including man.

"Think of it Tom, **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA** *in a 2-weeks vacation"*

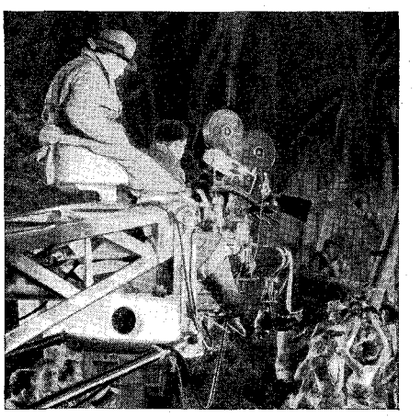


KAY: Look—I sent for one of these All-Year Club booklets—we could have 11 days there out of your 2-weeks summer vacation.

TOM: Sounds good if we can afford it.

KAY: They show exactly what everything costs. We spent more last year and didn't see half so much. Let's get *clear away* this year.

TOM: I do need a real change.



KAY: Well, just look at all these places—Hollywood, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Pasadena, Santa Monica, Glendale, Beverly Hills, Pomona, Malibu—they're all fascinating.

TOM: I'm weakening.

KAY: Everything from glaciers to South Sea islands. I don't think there's any question about it—Southern California is the best vacation "buy" we can find.

TOM: Sold! When do we start?

Costs no more than an ordinary vacation

DON'T waste precious vacation time on routine sights and scenes. Come *clear away*... to Southern California's cool nights and rainless summer days for an imagination-stirring vacation you'll remember always!

By train (fares cut again) even from New York, a 2-weeks vacation gives you 10 days actually here. And costs need not exceed those of most ordinary vacations. (Write and let us prove this.)

FREE: 72-page vacation book, with detailed costs—also routing

Send now for 72-page Southern California vacation fact-book, most complete ever published. Nearly 150 photos, details of everything to see and do here, itemized costs, time required, maps and detailed routing from your home city—*all free*. Just mark and mail the coupon.

Come for a glorious vacation. Advise anyone not to come seeking employment, lest he be disappointed; but for tourists, the attractions are unlimited.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

All-Year Club of Southern California, Ltd., Dept. F-2 1151 So. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

Send me *free* book with complete details (including costs) of a Southern California vacation. Also send free routing by ☐ auto, ☐ rail, ☐ plane, ☐ bus, ☐ steamship. Also send free booklets about counties checked:

☐ Los Angeles ☐ Orange ☐ Santa Barbara
☐ Imperial ☐ Riverside ☐ San Diego
☐ Kern ☐ Ventura

Name _____

Street _____

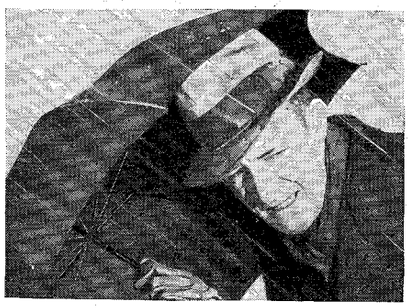
City _____ *State* _____

(Please Print Your Name and Address)

© 1934 ALL-YEAR CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, LTD.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Indoors where it's stuffy one minute, outdoors the next



.....you need good resistance!

It isn't just being out in bad weather. It isn't stuffy indoor living alone. The sudden changes from heat to extreme cold are what call upon your reserve vitality.

The sensible thing to do, therefore, is to build good resistance *in advance!*

Most people worry about their physical condition at the wrong time. They wait until they're miserable before attempting to build up.

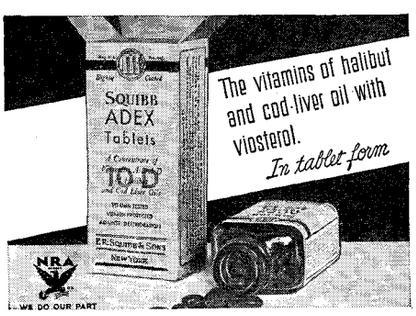
How much better off they would be now if they had prepared themselves *ahead.* How much more comfortable and efficient they will be if they begin to *build up their resistance!*

One of the pleasantest ways of doing this is with the help of *Squibb Adex Tablets-10 D.*

Squibb Adex tablets provide the resistance-building vitamins available from *three* sources—halibut and cod-liver oil with Viosterol! There are 1500 units of resistance-building Vitamin A and 2450 units of Vitamin D in every tablet.

If you're susceptible to ills at this season, start with Adex tablets now and keep it up regularly *every day.* They benefit you most when taken continuously.

Now—at any reliable drug store. Insist on *Squibb Adex Tablets-10 D.* These are tablets made exclusively by E. R. Squibb & Sons, manufacturing chemists to the medical profession since 1858.



Toward Industrial Decentralization

The Government's $25,000,000 Program Seeks to Bring About a Better Balance Between Urban and Rural Life

By Lawrence Sullivan

Mass production, the central motif of American industrial development for a quarter-century, is under the economists' microscope. Big business can grow too big, big cities too cruel in times of depression. Through the researches of economists and sociologists, and through the operations of three new agencies of the Federal Government, America is looking toward a better balance between urban and rural life—a new industrial pattern which will leave men with their feet in the soil and yet free part of the year to take their places at the factory benches and assembly lines, to dig coal, to shape steel beams and bars.

Such are the objectives of the $25,000,000 experimental program recently launched through the Subsistence Homestead Division of the Interior Department. Cooperating is a national Committee on Decentralization of Industry, selected by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper from a group of some one hundred of the biggest names in American business. A special technical committee also has been appointed in the Department of Agriculture to conduct soil surveys in various regions plotted for the Federal experimental communities. In these communities, to be financed entirely by the Federal Treasury, small factories will be established near planned subsistence-farm developments. The men will work in the factories in winter and on the farms in summer. The land will be devoted exclusively to food crops for home consumption. The "cash crop" will be part-time factory employment.

A Significant Program

"This project," said Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes in announcing the Federal program, "is in many ways one of the most significant in this period. It will measure the possibilities of decentralizing industry in this country, where the evils of overurbanization have become all to evident in this depression."

President Roosevelt has expressed the hope that the experiment may pave the way for the gradual absorption of some 250,000 surplus coal miners in the bituminous States, and for perhaps an equal number of railroad workers stranded during the last four years by operation economies and consolidations.

With a fund of $25,000,000 at his command from the emergency public works appropriations, Prof. M. L. Wilson, of the University of Montana, author of the domestic allotment plan, and an internationally recognized authority on agricultural economics, has been transferred to the Interior Department to administer the experiment.

The tendency toward decentralization has been observed sporadically in American industry for several years.

"Come back in ten years," Henry Ford told a visitor at his gigantic River Rouge plant, "and you will find it much smaller. The work it is doing may be done in hundreds of small plants scattered up and down the country."

On some 40,000 acres near Dearborn, Ford is searching on the grand scale for a new "design for living." Beginning on a considerably smaller scale, Professor Wilson is attempting to weave a "new pattern for the organization of industrial and agricultural stability."

Both are encouraging what might be called a marriage of industry and agriculture. Thomas Jefferson envisioned the union a century and a half ago. Writing from Paris on August 23, 1785, he urged John Jay to advocate an ordered balance between rural and urban development as a basic point of national policy.

Seeking a Balance

But it took the cotton-eyed and hopeless queues of the municipal breadlines of 1930-33 to impress upon America the fundamental weakness of technological centralization. A depression-stricken farmer suffers shocking agonies of frustration and anguish. But he eats three hearty meals a day. A depression-stricken industrial worker suffers all the farmer's agonies of defeat and despair—plus the hourly threat of starvation for his family.

"No, we are not going over an economic Niagara," Professor Wilson says firmly. "But we are taking a new direction, charting a new road. Big cities can be too big. We are seeking a balance between urban and rural life—a balance which will offer the crowning advantages of both modes of life in a new structure of civilization.

The first project under the Federal program already has been launched in the mountains of West Virginia. Not far from Morgantown, in Preston county, a 1,100-acre plot has been acquired for the establishment of 200 families. Coal miners left stranded by the depletion of the hills, or by the closing of high-cost operations, are to have first call on the subsistence farms. The Interior Department's preliminary survey in this region established that some of these stranded miners have been without steady employment for five years or more. During the last three years they have been, with their families, almost entirely dependent upon public and private relief agencies.

The garden plots vary from two acres in highly fertile areas to four acres in less productive spots. The small frame dwellings will be equipped with electricity, furnace and modern plumbing, including showers but no tubs. With the land cleared ready for seeding, the homes will cost about $2,000 each. They are to be sold on twenty-year contracts. Monthly payments of $10 will carry a contract, covering an original stock of seeds, a few chickens, and a cow.

But how are payments to be made by men who have been unemployed for five years? Here the second phase of the program

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

comes into operation. In each garden home community, the Federal authority will locate a small industrial establishment. In the West Virginia experiment, the factory will be operated at the outset by the government agency, for the manufacture of miscellaneous Post Office equipment, including mail bags, sorting racks, parcel baskets. It is planned, however, that all later subsistence communities shall be located, through the cooperation of local business and civic leaders, in the immediate vicinity of going factories, or under contracts calling for the establishment of some private enterprise.

The relocation of small factories may be influenced by special community inducements touching taxes, by the prospect of a stable labor supply for seasonal operations, or by direct Federal subsidies to cover moving costs. Sugar refineries, packing plants, and canning factories offer the ideal type of operation for such seasonal employment. In addition to the factory development, each community will be equipped for organized development of the simpler handicrafts, such as sewing, knitting, cobbling, and pottery making.

In communities developed around such stranded industrial groups as miners and railroad workers, much of the construction work will be performed by the homesteaders themselves.

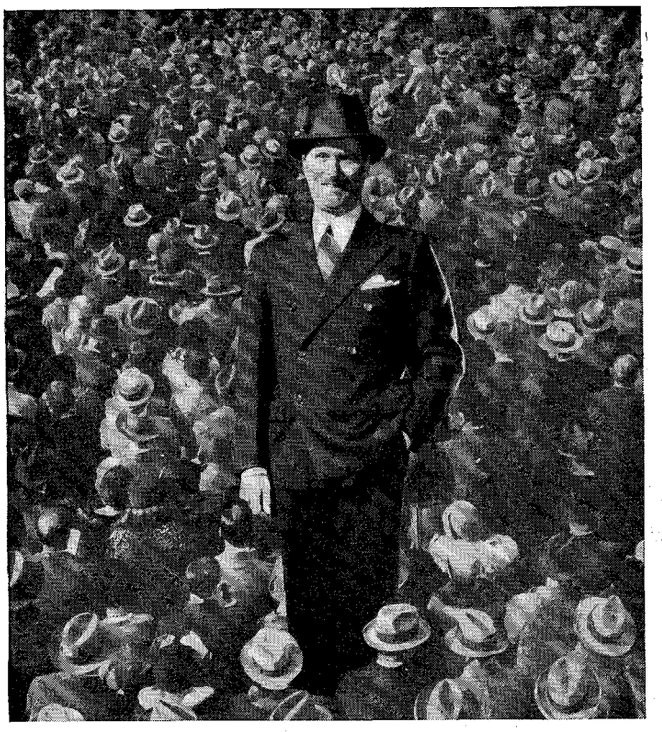
Three Types of Projects

"They will be paid a reasonable daily wage, to be applied against their purchase contracts," Professor Wilson explained. "The actual physical labor on the home plot will give the prospective owner a real sense of proprietorship from the outset.

"It is important to emphasize, I think, that the only function of the Federal Government in these communities is that of organization, or bringing together the several groups which are actually to execute the development program. Once the community is established, those who live there will govern. It will not be a "model workshop" directed from Washington. In West Virginia, for example, the community will be entirely self-governing, with the administration patterned after the New England town-meeting plan.

Professor Wilson's principal objective in this first development will be to demonstrate the soundness of the balanced-community project as an attractive investment for private capital. The West Virginia site is to be established and administered by a government corporation.

"There are three general classes of industrials to whom the homestead project should appeal particularly," Professor Wilson says. "First, we have the stranded industrial communities, such as the miners in parts of West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. Secondly, there will be the periphery community—a development established on the edge of existing industrial centers. A proper development of this type, extending perhaps twenty or thirty miles beyond Detroit, Chicago, or Pittsburgh, would aid tremendously in stabilizing employment. Finally, there is the project for the transfer of farmers from submarginal land to plots which will afford a livelihood.



You're NOT just one of a crowd

When it comes to life insurance you need to be considered as an individual. You have ideas and ambitions of your own. Bend all your efforts to make them come true!

In order to be doubly certain, begin now by insuring these two desirable objectives:

(1) Financial Independence for yourself... and
(2) A program of protection for your family.

To help you achieve these objectives, The Equitable offers expert advice and guidance through its Case Method of life insurance planning—a method which gives you an individualized program at no extra cost. Equitable representatives are carefully trained to apply the Case Method to your life insurance needs.

You will be interested in reading how this Equitable service has benefited other men and women by providing them with solutions to their individual financial problems. Just fill in the coupon below and this valuable information will be mailed promptly. Send for it today.

THE EQUITABLE
FAIR — JUST
LIFE ASSURANCE
SECURITY — PEACE OF MIND
SOCIETY
MUTUAL—COOPERATIVE
OF THE U.S.
NATION-WIDE SERVICE

The EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of the United States 54 D
Thomas I. Parkinson, *President.* 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

I am interested in your "Case Method" of adapting life insurance to specific needs. Kindly mail explanatory booklet.

NAME .....

ADDRESS AGE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Send for this 60-page "Gold Mine" FREE!

THE WORLD TODAY

Britannica's amazing new world-wide reporting service. New Issue FREE, for sending coupon.

"BRAIN TRUSTER" WARREN on PRICES . . . a revealing article by Profs. Warren and Pearson of Cornell.

RICHARD WHITNEY on STOCK EXCHANGE. . . a startling article by the President of the New York Exchange.

FELIX FRANKFURTER on GERMANY. . . a courageous treatise on the expulsion of the Jews by Hitler.

STOKOWSKI on RADIO . . . a clear statement by this pioneer for classical music in radio.

Scores of brilliant writers in the February issue of THE WORLD TODAY! Roscoe Pound, Commander Settle, T. R. Roosevelt Jr., Wm. Beebe, and many others. Your copy FREE. Just mail coupon to

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 Madison Ave., New York City

BRITANNICA, 342 Madison Ave., New York City
Please send FREE AND POSTPAID a copy of the February issue of THE WORLD TODAY
4LD-B1

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

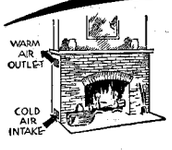
Cuticura Ointment

For all the skin troubles of childhood. Wise mothers should always keep it on hand.

Price 25c. Sample free. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 7K, Malden, Mass.

Cleanest Genuine BLONDE PSYLLIUM SEED Nature's Own Laxative
Endorsed By Physicians & Scientists
Approved by Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health
5 lbs $1 Postpaid within 600 miles of New York City Elsewhere add 5c. Per lb.
LAXSEED CO., Inc., 718 B'dway New York City

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.



A **FIREPLACE** *that Circulates extra Heat*

Guaranteed not to Smoke

Now—a fireplace that heats every corner of the room and connecting rooms. Provides living comfort in cool Spring and Fall days—cuts heating bills. Only heat required in mild climates and for *summer camps*. Burns any fuel. It is a double-walled metal form around which masonry is easily built. Costs but little more. Write for details. State if for home or camp—new or old fireplace.

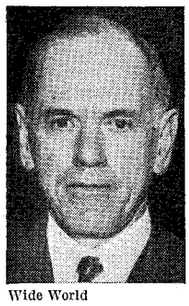
Heatilator Co., 562 E. Brighton Avenue, Syracuse, New York.

Heatilator Fireplace

NRA Benefits to Steel—and Other Industries

Business Is Being Put on a More Solid Basis Than Ever Before, Is the View of Eugene G. Grace

After these months of experience under the NRA several of our industrial leaders have become convinced that it is putting American industry on a more solid basis than ever before. Speaking for these is Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the second largest unit of the steel industry. His general conclusion, as expressed in a *Scribner's Magazine* article, is that "a sounder basis has been developed for industry out of these hard times than it has enjoyed at any time during the post-war period."



Wide World
Eugene G. Grace

Industry, first of all, is being freed from the shackles of the anti-trust laws. Business men have ceased to fear that the NRA is a cloak for the ultimate socialization of industry. Mr. Grace welcomes "a reasonable policing of industry" as necessary, and by no means involving governmental seizure of power.

While many industries and many individual concerns had previously adopted the wholesome policy of giving full information to the public, in no cases have they "got at the essence of the matter as have the codes, under pressure of necessity."

Better Deal for Labor

The President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation approves the NRA purpose of purging business of vicious activities and policies with the idea of giving labor a satisfactory compensation and making possible recurring profits and dividends. Industry, he says, is well pleased with a better deal for labor and considers it the proper policy "to pay the maximum wage rates which the profits of a business will bear."

Coming to specific benefits of the NRA in the light of his own experience in the steel business, Mr. Grace points out that chief among them in the manufacturing industries "has been the banishing of speculation in industrial prices." The change in the steel business in this respect has been dramatic. "The selling of steel in 1932 and for the years preceding had all of the confusion of the selling of rugs in a Turkish street fair." One company establishes a price. Then the haggling and dickering begins.

This was bad because in manufacturing one's commitments extend over a long period, and it is very important to be able to estimate losses in advance. With definite announced prices the steel industry finds it has taken a long step in advance. Prices are filed at the offices of the American Iron and Steel Institute. Such prices are the publicly announced figures for the concerns making them, "and no change can be made except by filing new prices." These prices can be underbid if it is done fairly and openly but there are protections against unfair prices and against any company selling below its own established price. And yet, "there is still the fullest room for initiative and economies, with subsequent savings to the public."

New and Better Standards

There are, under the NRA codes, new and better standards of merchandising, including:

"(1) The character of the company.
"(2) Integrity in every policy.
"(3) Close relationship between salesman and customer.
"(4) Service by the producer in the way of metallurgical, engineering, or other specialized knowledge.
"(5) Sales cooperation with the distributor.
"(6) Reciprocity.
"(7) Undeviating quality of the goods as represented."

These points are important, in Mr. Grace's opinion, partly because they make advertising more necessary for industries like steel. Until recently such industries, which make semi-finished products, "have been extremely moderate in the use of advertising as a means of salesmanship." Businesses selling directly to the ultimate consumer have found big advertising programs absolutely essential to mass sales. In such industries as steel sales have been influenced by many sorts of concessions now prohibited under the codes. But now selling must be on the basis of the points Mr. Grace mentions, "emphasizing the inescapable fundamentals of service, quality, and integrity." And so:

"Advertising will help the sales force, by adding to the calls of the sales force a schedule of messages through the printed page. These messages will call on more people, more frequently than is possible for any sales force, no matter how large."

Function of Advertising

That is, in Mr. Grace's opinion, in their new program for winning business industrial companies "find ready at hand the useful function of advertising, the advantages and limitations of which have already been thoroughly tested in the general consumer field." And advertising can be further utilized to enlighten the public about industry.

Concluding, Mr. Grace admits imperfections in the Recovery Act, but comes to the inescapable question as to what shall be done about the NRA after the present emergency is over.

He does not think it will be thrown overboard but that "we have learned a great deal which can be and must be preserved for the benefit of the future," and so "we should watch its progress constructively with the object of preserving its best features for the years to come."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

On the Screen

The always-fascinating dramatic conflict between reality and illusion is fought out again in an interesting and striking motion-picture, called **I Am Suzanne (AAA)**, in which the famous Piccoli marionettes battle far attention against a cast of living screen actors, headed by the attractive Lilian Harvey, of Anglo-German film fame. It can not be said that the photoplay is altogether satisfying in its dramatization of its Pirandelloesque theme and there are frequent signs that author and producer are equally vague in their contemplation of the issue involved. But "I Am Suzanne," altho better in its intentions than its achievements, is a definitely superior motion-picture.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law, Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1., *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song.	Bombshell, *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, Lady Killer, Mirages de Paris, By Candlelight, I was a Spy, I Am Suzanne.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children.

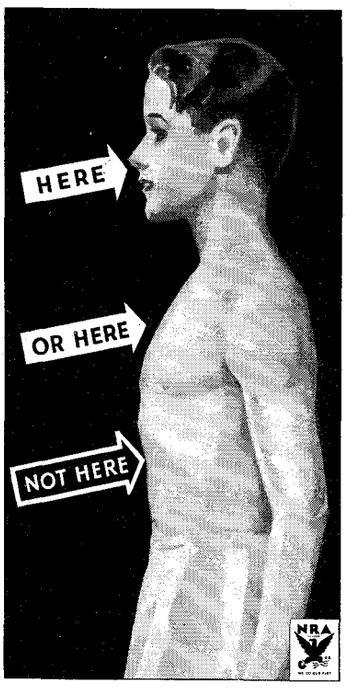
The story is of the love of a music hall dancer and a maker of marionettes. The boy, who has spent his life in carving puppets, carves an image of the girl he loves, and slowly his pride of creation becomes so great that the girl begins to see that he has transferred his love for her to the wooden image, and that her imitation is more real to him than she is, herself. So in a fit of hysterical jealousy, she shoots the puppet through the heart. At this point the girl dreams that she is being tried for murder by the puppets she has outraged. It is the most skilfully devised number in the picture. For the rest of the time the picture is a slightly unfulfilled promise, but it remains nevertheless a film worth attention.

Gallant Lady—Miss Ann Harding as an unmarried mother, who finally weds the man who has adopted her child so that she can keep the baby from having an unworthy stepmother. Too self-conscious for comfort in its tearful treatment of maternal sacrifice, but well played by Clive Brook, Tullio Carminati, Otto Kruger, Betty Lawford and little Dickie Moore.

Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen—A harrowing melodrama about the kidnaping of a screen star's child. Effective, but too reminiscent of the Lindbergh atrocity for comfort.

Let's Fall in Love (AA*)—A pleasant and unostentatious screen musical comedy about a film actress who achieves success by impersonating a Swedish importation. Gregory Ratoff's playing of an excitable producer is the bright comic spot. The music is pleasant. ARGUS.

Treat a Cold *where the cold is*



Be sure to choose medication that goes *direct to the seat of trouble!*

Since colds are mainly affections of the air-passages . . . not of the stomach . . . internal dosing is necessarily indirect and slow. Often, such dosing upsets delicate digestions and lowers body strength when it is most needed to resist disease.

Vicks VapoRub introduced the *modern* method of treating colds . . . *externally!* Just rubbed on throat and chest at bedtime, VapoRub acts through the skin like a poultice, "drawing out" tightness and soreness. And its medicated vapors . . . inhaled *all night long* . . . bring soothing relief *direct* to irritated air-passages.

To PREVENT many Colds

VICKS NOSE DROPS

. . . To END a Cold sooner

VICKS VAPORUB

Follow Vicks Plan for better CONTROL of Colds

Vicks Plan provides proper medication, at the proper time and place, for different types and stages of colds. In thousands of clinical tests, under medical supervision, the Plan has greatly reduced the *number* and *duration* of colds—cut their *dangers* and *expense*. By following the Plan, millions now have fewer colds, milder colds, shorter colds. (Full details of Plan in each Vicks package.)

A TRUE STORY

By A MOTHER

whose physician told her ten years ago how to keep her children well

HERE is a mother, who, with her three children, has been enjoying the blessings of perfect health ever since her doctor told her the secret ten years ago!

Her letter, and the pictures she sends with it of these happy, healthy children, tell the story better than we can. She is Mrs. J. A. Sullivan, 180 Sherman Avenue, Meriden, Connecticut, and she writes as follows:

"I am enclosing several photographs of my youngsters. Some were taken quite a while ago, while those of myself and my little girl are more recent.

"We are enthusiastic Nujol users, and have been ever since my oldest boy, who is now ten, was a baby, when my physician advised me to give him Nujol.

"I have seen all three of them through all the children's diseases, which invariably come with the school age. However, no complications have ever occurred, nor have any bad after-effects developed, and I have always felt that this was due to the regular habits acquired by the systematic use of Nujol. We are all healthy and busily active from morning till night."

Why don't you follow Mrs. Sullivan's example, and see what Nujol will do for you when you take it regularly? It keeps millions of people well and happy.

Bring up your children on it to be regular as clockwork. It cannot hurt them; it is perfectly pure and absolutely harmless, and it forms no habit. Nujol is just a lubricant and is not absorbed by the body at all. Nujol comes in two forms, plain and Cream of Nujol, which is flavored and is often preferred by children. You can get both forms of Nujol at any drug store.

What is your Nujol story? If you have been using Nujol for ten years or more, if you are bringing up your children on it, tell us. Address Stanco, Incorporated, 2 Park Ave., Dept. C-7, New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE FAMOUS GAME
ROOK
THE GAME OF GAMES

PLAY TONIGHT. Countless thousands are playing ROOK this evening (and every evening) throughout America.

Exciting Play!
Quick Climaxes!
Immensely Popular

Price 75 cents

NEW PARTNERSHIP ROOK
Is Now Distinctively The
FASHIONABLE GAME

PARKER BROTHERS INC. SALEM MASS.

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS
Wanted—All Subjects
Write for free booklet.
MEADOR PUBLISHING CO., 470-S Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

STEP INTO A WELL-PAID HOTEL JOB
Nation-wide opportunities for trained men and women. Qualify in leisure time. Previous experience unnecessary. FREE Book gives details.
LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOLS
Room HB-1690. Washington, D. C
Good Pay—Fascinating Work

ALVIENE SCHOOL OF THE THEATRE
Graduates: Lee Tracy, Peggy Shannon, Fred Astaire, Una Merkel, Zita Johann, Mary Pickford, etc. Drama, Dance, Speech, Musical Comedy, Opera, Personal Development, Culture. Stock Theatre Training appearance while learning. For catalog write Secretary
LIPTON, 66 West 85 St., N. Y.

High School Course in 2 Years
You can complete this simplified High School Course at home in 2 years. Meets all requirements for entrance to college and leading professions. Standard High School texts supplied. Diploma awarded. *Separate subjects if desired.* Send for Free Bulletin TODAY. No obligation.
American School
Dept. H-221, Drexel Ave. at 58th St., Chicago

BECOME AN EXPERT
ACCOUNTANT
Executive Accountants and C. P. A.'s earn $3,000 to $15,000 a year. Thousands of firms need them. Only 12,000 Certified Public Accountants in the United States. We train you thoroly at home in spare time for C.P.A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Previous experience unnecessary. Training under the personal supervision of William B. Castenholz, A. M., C. P. A., and a large staff of C. P. A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Write for free book, "Accountancy, the Profession that Pays."
LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 252-H, Chicago
The School That Has Trained Over 1,100 C. P. A.'s

LEARN ACCOUNTING at home
—at a fraction of the usual cost
NEW developments in business are creating many new fields and tremendously broadened opportunities for men who know accounting. Train yourself **now** in spare time for these attractive new openings.
Learn by proved method, with identical lecture notes, practice sets, problems, and solutions developed by Northwestern University and used in over a hundred colleges. Organized, graded lessons for systematic home study, from elementary to advanced accounting, including costs, audits. Thousands have learned this practical, low cost way; splendid C.P.A. preparation.
Send for this FREE BOOKLET
Fill in and mail the coupon below for free booklet, "How to Train for New Opportunities in Accounting," with full details of this great course and easy terms of payment. No salesmen will call. Write now.

Mail This Form
THE RONALD PRESS COMPANY
Dept. M724, 15 E. 26th St., New York, N. Y.
Send me free booklet giving full information about use for Home Study of the Complete Accounting Course developed at Northwestern University.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

Roman Roundabout. By Amelie Posse-Brázdová. Translated from the Swedish by F. H. Lyon. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; $3.

The author of "Sardinian Sideshow," that colorful book in which critics noted a quality akin to Dr. Axel Munthe's "Story of San Michele," carries on with a spirited account of eventful years in Rome, years of the war. The Swedish wife of a Czech painter and patriot, and an artist herself, she became a fellow worker with her husband in the campaign to reform Central Europe and to create a Czechoslovakian State. The propaganda and intrigue, directed by the somber figures of Masaryk and Benes, working mainly in London and Paris, keep the reader in suspense even when the writer is descanting delightfully on Roman scenes and types. Here was a little but important war going on under the surface of the great conflict.

The dreamy Masaryk is pictured at a lecture in London, attended mostly by old ladies, showing a map of the future Czechoslovakia as he envisioned it and being heartily applauded—"wonderful!" "splendid!" "He could not help feeling that the prospects of the Czech cause were not very bright if the country's future depended entirely on recruits of that age." Benes was insignificant until intense feeling took hold of him, when his eyes blazed forth his consuming patriotism and won the devotion of his followers. All sorts of ruses were resorted to while the Czechs were still under suspicion. One day Mr. Brázdová received a gift of a large basket of eggs and discovered in one of the eggs, which had been blown, an important communication about Czech activity on the Austrian front.

The climax comes when the Allies finally agree to permit the Czech soldiers, who for months had filtered into Italy, to operate as an Allied unit. But this new army must have its colors, and to Mrs. Brázdová fell the task of creating them on short notice. When they bore the standard off, "I suddenly felt like a verger's wife who has baked bread for Holy Communion in her common old oven, and then sees it again on the altar." At the presentation of the colors the astronomer Stefanik, who, in spite of a terrible crash in Serbia, had continued to fly over the various fronts and to fling down proclamations urging Czechs to go over to the side of the Allies, made one of the memorable speeches of the war years. Tears rolled down Orlando's cheeks, and he gladly accepted Mrs. Brázdová's handkerchief; Nitti sobbed; and for once in his public life the notoriously self-controlled Sonnino gave way to spontaneous emotion. "For the first time since the Thirty Years' War the Czechs were to fight again under their own flag, bear their own colors in the field—take them home to their own country!"

An occurrence directly after this stage of the story is of especial interest to Americans. Influenza was ravaging Rome and had laid low all members of the Brázdová family. Enter doctors of the American Red Cross bringing undreamed-of bounties, not least white flour and sugar.

"They seemed to me then to be messengers from heaven in their neat, well-cut uniforms, and with those indescribably clean boyish faces of theirs, that one could not help trusting! Broad and confident—so convinced themselves that everything would be cleared up now they had crossed the ditch."

One of the most enjoyable chapters in this book has a glowing description of the ancient house and gardens on the hill of Janiculum nearby the Vatican and St. Peter's—quite hidden from the street and reached by a climb up several flights of an old tenement—which the Brázdovás were permitted to rent for a nominal sum. Only, they must not forget each year to present the Holy Father, to whom the estate belonged, with a basket of oranges "from the big tree by the dove-cot; that is his share of the rent."

The book is rich in types, from the fashionable ladies by whom wild escapades with army officers were regarded as a part of their war work to the oldest woman in Rome, 108, a spirited little creature, blind for many years, to whom the author tried to explain the mysterious workings of an airplane.

"No," said the little woman, "the dragon flies and God's holy angels don't fall when they fly, tho they haven't any star-shaped buzzing thing in their bellies—can you explain that?"

Worth Reading

Economics in a Nutshell. By Lewis H. Haney (New York: Macmillan; $2). A sound guide for the consideration of present-day problems.

The Mother. By Pearl S. Buck (New York: John Day; $2.50). The lot of the mother in rural China told by the author of "The Good Earth" with epic simplicity.

L'Affaire Jones. By Hillel Bernstein (New York: Stokes; $2.50). A rollicking tale satirizing France's fear of spies.

At 33. By Eva Le Gallienne (New York: Longmans; $3.50). A fascinating account of this talented actress's experiences and impressions.

Glass. By Howard Stephenson (New York: Claude Kendall; $2.50). The farm versus the factory. The hero's devotion to the soil has the intensity and beauty of romantic love.

Women and Repeal. By Grace C. Root (New York: Harper; $1.50). An account of the way women, especially Mrs. Sabin, organized to bring about repeal.

Five Fatal Days. By Jack Woodford (New York: Carlyle House; $2). A diverting mystery story with an unusual plot.

Within the Gates. By Sean O'Casey (New York: Macmillan; $1.75). A play in four acts by a talented Irish writer; scene: a public park in London.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

People *Do* Read Poetry

By Berton Braley

"People don't read verse," said the Publisher.

"A remark which shows," I said, "that publishers don't know people. That, indeed, publishers don't even know publishers."

"Meaning exactly what?" he asked.

"That you don't keep tabs on what other publishers are doing. Meaning that, in the past few years, at least half a dozen outstanding book successes have been verse—and three that I think of have been poems of book-length. I'll name you a few:

(Left to right) Edward Arlington Robinson, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Dorothy Parker, and Stephen Vincent Benét

"Stephen Benét's 'John Brown's Body'; E. A. Robinson's 'Tristram'; 'The Set Up'—I don't remember the author's name at the moment; Dorothy Parker's 'Enough Rope'; Samuel Hoffenstein's 'Poems in Praise of Practically Nothing'; Edna Millay's latest collection; Ogden Nash's 'Hard Lines'; Rosemary and Stephen Benét's 'The Book of Americans'—all best sellers.

"Not to mention Edgar Guest and Robert W. Service, perennial best sellers. Maybe you don't read their books of verse, but several hundred thousand other people do.

"Also several million people read Edgar Guest in his syndicated form, and a million or two follow Jimmy Montague, and Douglas Malloch, and Ted Robinson, and Tom Daly, and Walt Mason as they sing their syndicated carols. I can even modestly assert that I had an audience of several hundred thousand myself when I did a daily poem for two or three hundred agglomerated papers.

"Did you ever hear of Joe Mitchell Chapple's 'Heart Throbs,' an anthology of sentiment published a few years ago? Nine-tenths of it verse. It sold somewhere between half a million and a million copies. Did you know Tony Wons's last Scrap Book of Verse he'd read on the radio sold over three hundred thousand?

"Wouldn't you rather like the exclusive right to publish the Golden Treasury? Don't you wish the Home Book of Verse were part of your list? How about Kipling's Collected Poems? Or Masefield? Or Noyes? I even hear that Tennyson and Shelley and Keats and Swinburne and Poe and Longfellow and Byron and Whittier and Holmes can still be found in the bookstores. Enough people read Jim Riley and paid for his books and lectures so that he could leave a college $100,000. And I fancy you wouldn't refuse the chance to publish his verse and that of Field right now.

"But," said the Publisher, "I—"

"But me no buts and I me no I's," I continued, rudely and ruthlessly, "because I'm letting off the pent steam of a quarter century. Ever since I tried to sell my first poem to my first editor I've been told 'They Don't Read Verse.' A statement that ain't so and never was. They *do* read verse. What's more, they treasure it. What are the precious dog-eared clippings that men fish out of their pocket-books and read to you when you happen on their hobby? Editorials? Essays? Prose Skits? Paragraphs? Nope—they're verse. Maybe most doggerel, but metered and rimed. Man is a rhythmic animal.

"What are the pieces that women paste in their scrap books? Verse. How about greeting-cards—a big business, by the way. Ninety-five per cent. of the sentiments are in rime. And I suggest that when 'Trees' and 'If,' for instance, sell in the millions as cards, wall-mottoes, calendars and desk blotters, the Herd doesn't show up as so terribly dumb.

"Not so dumb, in my intolerant opinion, as Publishers who don't credit the evidence of their own eyes and ears. Haven't you ever noticed how lovers—even middle-aged ones who get sued for breach of promise—grow lyric in letters? Haven't you seen how, in a chummy discussion of life, love and laughter in a club grill, it's the poets and not the philosophers who are quoted most? And when a male party gets ribald—doesn't it run richly to limericks? Limericks are verse.

"While women, in addition to being the most enthusiastic buyers of poetry, are also the most receptive audience for poets on the platform. Don't read verse, hey!

"If you attend conventions—any kind of conventions—the Plumbers, the Odd-Fellows or the Independent Order of Hotel Bell Boys, you *should* have noticed that there always arises a poet among them, who sings—in such verse as he can manage—a saga for the occasion!

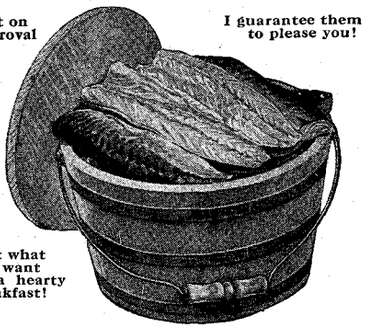
"And when you've forgotten everything else in this harangue of mine, I'm betting you'll remember that I finished with this bit of doggerel:

" 'Whether for better or for worse
The fact remains, *they do read verse!*' "

The Tastiest Ocean Treat from Gloucester
plump, tender, juicy
SALT MACKEREL FILLETS

Sent on Approval

I guarantee them to please you!



Just what you want for a hearty breakfast!

TASTE THEM AT MY EXPENSE

You'll never know how delicious fish can be until you serve some of my mackerel fillets, prepared the Down East way. It will be the rarest treat you've known in months.

Take one of my plump, meaty late-caught mackerel fillets. Freshen it. Broil it in its own juices to a tempting brown, until the rich, tender meat falls apart at the touch of your fork. Serve piping hot. Your mouth will water at its appetizing aroma. You'll smack your lips over its wonderful flavor.

What Makes My Mackerel Fillets So Good?

But you must get the right kind of mackerel fillets—the pick of the new late catch is what you want—to get this real food joy. That's the secret of the tempting goodness of my mackerel fillets. I send you the choicest fillets that are carefully sliced from the fat, tender sides of the new late-caught mackerel. Practically boneless, no waste parts whatever, these mackerel fillets are so plump and full bodied that they just flake into juicy mouthfuls.

Send No Money Now—
unless you wish to

Just send the coupon below or write me a letter, and I'll ship you a pail of 18 good-size tenderloin mackerel fillets—each fillet ample for a large individual serving. My fillets come to you all cleaned—no heads—no tails—no large body bones—no waste whatever—just meaty fillets packed in new brine in a wax-lined wooden pail. Taste one—broiled the Down East way. If not satisfied it's the finest mackerel you ever tasted, return the balance at my expense. Otherwise, send me only $2 within 10 days. 200,000 families get their seafood from me this "prove-it-yourself" way. I've been doing business this way for 47 years and I must say that this is the lowest price for this size pail of mackerel fillets I've ever offered. Send your coupon today for this real Gloucester treat.

18 Extra choice Mackerel Fillets Only $2.00
Delivered FREE! Anywhere in the United States

Frank E. Davis, The Gloucester Fisherman
22 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. Frank E. Davis, The Gloucester Fisherman
22 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

My dear Mr. Davis: Please send me, all charges prepaid, a pail containing 18 extra choice mackerel fillets, clear fish, no heads, tails, or waste parts, and practically boneless. If, after trying a fillet, I am not entirely satisfied, I will return the rest at your expense and will owe you nothing. Otherwise, I'll send you $2.00 within 10 days.*

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

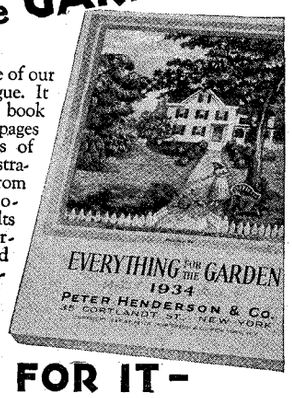
Bank or other reference.....

*If you wish to send check for full amount now, I'll include with your mackerel a copy of my 25c beautifully illustrated cook book containing 136 delightful recipes. Your money will be instantly refunded if you are not pleased in every way.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HERE YOU HAVE
"EVERYTHING
for the GARDEN"

This is the title of our annual catalogue. It is a beautiful book with 32 color pages and hundreds of interesting illustrations direct from actual photographs of results from Henderson's Tested Seeds... the finest and most complete we've ever issued.



SEND FOR IT—
MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Send Me Your 1934 Catalogue .....
.....
.....
.....68

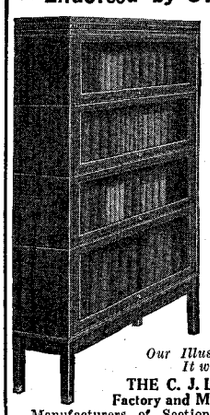
PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK

DO YOU WANT a new business profession of your own, with all the trade you can attend to? Then become a foot correctionist, and in a few weeks earn big income in service fees—not medical nor chiropody—easy terms for home training, no further capital needed, no goods to buy, no agency. Established 1894. *Address.*
Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

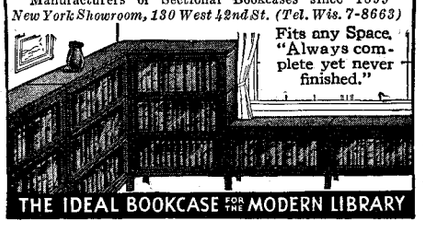
3 PKTS 10¢ BURPEE'S GIANT ZINNIAS
Giant Mammoth Zinnias, 3 best colors, Scarlet, Yellow, Rose. 1 packet each (value 30c) sent postpaid for 10c. Garden Book free.
W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., 836 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia

ACCOUNTANTS!
Save time; increase your ability to handle accounting questions. An 1873-page handbook of modern practice from simple bookkeeping to higher accounting. Principles, working procedure, forms, controls, reports, audits, etc.—33 big sections in one handy volume for desk or brief case—the ACCOUNTANTS' HANDBOOK. Widely used by executives, credit men, bankers — over 110,000 copies bought. Nothing else like it at any price. Write today for free 32-page section, full details, and low cost of this famous book.
THE RONALD PRESS COMPANY, Dept. 723 15 E. 26th St., New York, N.Y.
valuable booklet with complete section FREE

Lundstrom
IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY
SECTIONAL BOOKCASE
Endorsed by Over 200,000 Users



$3.75 per Section with Glass Door
ON APPROVAL
—Direct to User—
Used in some of the finest homes and offices throughout the country. Furnished in different designs, materials and finishes, giving almost any desired effect. Sold *direct* from factory only, which assures you a permanent source of supply for additional sections in the future, and also saves you the middleman's profit.
Write for your Free Copy of Our Illustrated Catalog No. L-214. It will interest you.
THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO.
Factory and Main Office, Little Falls, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases since 1899
New York Showroom, 130 West 42nd St. (Tel. Wis. 7-8663)



Fits any Space, "Always complete yet never finished."
THE IDEAL BOOKCASE FOR THE MODERN LIBRARY

Puerto Rico and the New Deal

(Continued from Page 9)

the Governor, and the Chief Executive held up his part of the bargain by exclusive appointments from the Coalition ranks.

Some, however, may have underestimated the strength of the far from dormant minority. For the Liberals, thirty years of prestige carried a position that wasn't to be so readily altered following a single unfavorable polling. They had money and important business associations on the mainland, and with these they set to work at Washington in a vicious attack against the Presidential appointee, while on the Island was organized a well-functioning plan of passive resistance to Governor Gore and his Coalition backing.

The smoke has cleared away to find Governor Gore and his wife ill and no longer in Puerto Rico. The Liberals claim an unqualified victory. The resignation of Gore was hailed as the real New Deal by lobbying Liberal Senator Muñoz Marin at Washington.

But many are wondering if something isn't significantly disturbing in the appointment of a veteran military leader to the executive post. Some are dubious as to the extent of the Liberal victory, knowing that that party advocates ultimate independence for Puerto Rico.

"A General, a military man. Does that mean the reestablishment of military government?" anxiously pondered Puerto Ricans. Truly, no one would say that somnolent Puerto Rico is to-day in its heaviest slumber. Had not strikes, and serious ones, recently taken place? Were not other strikes, and serious ones, threatening? Were not homicides mounting? Had not hitherto unknown holdups and acts of banditry been witnessed? And too, were there not bombs found inexpertly planted in the Governor's Palace?

All this is only too real. The year 1933 had unrolled for Puerto Rico events which had no counterpart in its already published pages. But in this respect Puerto Rico was not unlike the rest of the world.

All feel certain that the next several months will see important developments to test the apparently weak liaison now holding American Chief Executives and the Puerto Rican Legislature. The Winship Administration, it is thought, must either carry on a legislative program and accordingly seek support from the majority legislative control, or accept as a post-election referendum the Liberal opposition to Gore as deserving greater recognition to that minority, so bitter against the Coalition. Accord and harmony may be restored, it is hoped, if the new Governor can adroitly match the ambitions of one against the inhibitions of the other.

© Publishers Photo Service

Sorting choice grapefruit on a big plantation near San Juan

Many also are the disciples of the belief that the moment is propitious for complete revision of the relationship between the Washington and San Juan Governments. The advocates for statehood are represented by an imposing following. To them complete Americanization of the Island would indicate progressive development but it must be done as a scientific process. Meanwhile the movement for independence has found adherents in the United States by those who share the belief that the course of Puerto Rico's destiny would be best determined by Puerto Ricans.

But neither the theorists, the skeptics, the alarmists nor the conservatives have effectively attacked the most dangerous of Puerto Rico's problems, the sinister specter of over-population. Due largely, perhaps, to the many American sanitation measures, overcrowded Puerto Rico, with already 468 people to the square mile, sees yearly an increase in the birth rate as its infant mortality rate appreciably declines.

Yet back in political Washington, where Puerto Rico past and present is of more imminent concern for speculative purposes, the rumor persists that former Governor Gore, physically rehabilitated, will find something more to his liking and adaptability in the New Deal of his White House friend. He has been prominently mentioned for important rôles in the Public Works Administration, the depositors guarantee administration, or the much discussed foreign trade board.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Gentlemen of the Sea Post

Senate Inquiry Into Ocean Mail Contracts Recalls Duties of American Postal Employees on High Seas

By John Walker Harrington

Senatorial gales may blow but naught can dismay the personnel of our postal navy. Neither time nor tide nor politics can ruffle its accustomed calm. The present Senate Committee inquiry dealing with ocean mail contracts and subsidies has filled many a newspaper column, but of the gentlemen of the United States Sea Post books might well be written.

Their nominal duty is to sort first-class mail while it is in transit on steamships to all parts of the world. That is not much more than half of what is expected of them. A class unto themselves, they are unofficial diplomats of the high seas whose every act must uphold the prestige and dignity of the Government. Their conduct is controlled by a code as rigid as that which is practised by the Army and Navy.

They are selected from the Railway Mail Service, of which the Sea Post is a branch. Four years of experience at the minimum is required for appointment. For one position there may be several hundred applicants. Technically all who apply are qualified as far as the main work is concerned, as they must have passed the Civil Service and have been engaged in tasks which only the most highly trained and competent can do. The Government puts all the facts about a candidate through an official sieve of the closest mesh. His antecedents, his family, his social standing, his general education and field of information beyond the range of his regular duties; his command of foreign languages, his English diction, his manners and mannerisms are all sifted.

Has Best Accommodations

Once he is officially on the job aboard a liner, the reasons for all these specifications become apparent to him. He has been selected because the Post Office Department expects him to be on the same social basis with the ship's officers and the first-class passengers. Whether he is assigned to an American or a foreign vessel, his accommodations are of the best. He occupies a first-class cabin and his meals are served in the main salon.

Handling letters and registered packages is warm work and may be a bit dusty. However, when the day is done come the bath and plunge and Mr. Clerk puts on formal evening clothes—"soup and fish" or Tuxedo—and dines in the manner the Government prescribes as befitting his station. He can have a table with fellow workers from foreign mail services, if there are any, or he may appear at the captain's table or be seen breaking bread with the family of a Chicago millionaire.

If of suitable suppleness he may remedy a dearth of dancing men after dinner. Making a fourth at bridge; listening and being listened to in the smoking room; or sitting in the moonlight on deck are within his province. Throughout these amenities he is affable without being familiar, and is on terms of the friendliest impartiality with all.

Desirable as is the Sea Post, for it stands in P. O. circles as the acme of a career, vacancies do suddenly occur. Very often it is the way to important positions in civil life; or that romance which comes with the sea leads to an alliance which means a fireside ashore. For young men the life on the bounding billow has its constant lure.

Model Conduct Required

When the sea post clericals have shore leave at foreign ports, their conduct must be consonant with their traditions. Always is theirs the code which other services require of "an officer and a gentleman." They must not be seen at questionable and especially cheap resorts. The Government pays their hotel expenses, and expects them to be incurred at inns of good class. If by any chance a member of the Sea Post be asked to spend his time ashore with friends in countries other than his own, he reports the details to his home office.

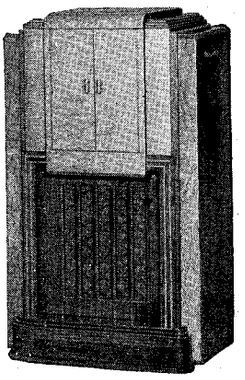
Hard and gruelling work is the portion which the men of the Sea Post accept with a cheerful philosophy. In making up the mails they must have thousands of facts at their ready command—sea routes, railroad routes—postal districts of the large cities. So perfect is the work of the Sea Post, that important letters passed to the mailboat from a liner that has been released at New York City's Quarantine at the Narrows are being distributed by carriers before the vessel herself has docked.

The ocean mail of this country is carried in accordance with two widely differing arrangements. The Post Office Department pays the foreign vessel owners so much a pound for handling mail matter of all classes. On important vessels it has its own sea post clerks who may be working with like employees of several other nations. To certain American lines our Government gives contracts for carrying the mails on a mileage basis. These contracts, altho never so designated officially, are subsidies granted for the purpose of maintaining and building up an American merchant marine. Some of the American-owned craft carry several thousand sacks of mail on a trip, others hardly a baker's dozen.

Contracts, authorized under the Jones-White Act and similar legislation, are awarded to overcome the handicaps commonly ascribed to our shipping. Other nations can build vessels more cheaply and operate them for less because they do not pay as much for labor. European countries, however, also subsidize large liners either for carrying the mails or to maintain them for their naval reserves. As to the policy these arrangements involve, various opinions are expressed and drastic economies are demanded. Whatever may betide, the devoted legion of the Sea Post is always making its accustomed and busy rounds.

NOW... a Radio GUARANTEEING WORLD-WIDE RECEPTION

New 15-550 METER SCOTT ALL-WAVE Deluxe



RECEIVE broadcasts from Europe, the Orient, Australia—'most anywhere on the globe you choose—*direct!* This new, laboratory-built instrument of precision engineering is guaranteed to tune in foreign stations 10,000 miles or more away, with full loud speaker volume and natural tone fidelity, at all seasons. What a way to broaden your world-culture! Hear press dispatches from England's stations . . . typical national music from Spain—symphonic music from Germany . . . opera from Rome . . . other fascinating programs from the ends of the earth. Recalls travel-thrills for those who have been . . . and adds to the pleasant anticipation of those who are going. Superb on domestic broadcasts, too! Costs no more than many less efficient models of ordinary receivers. Send coupon for all details, technical specifications and performance proofs.

USE THIS PROOF COUPON

E. H. SCOTT RADIO LABORATORIES, INC.
4450 Ravenswood Ave., Dept. LD-24 Chicago, Ill.

Send me full particulars regarding the SCOTT ALL-WAVE DELUXE, 15-550 Meter Superheterodyne Radio Receiver.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

Mastering Your Own Mind
By James Alexander

How to control thoughts, emotions and feelings; banish worry, depression, fear, and anger. A book that will help you get ahead mentally, socially, culturally and financially. *75 cents; by mail, 85 cents.*
All Bookstores or
Funk & Wagnalls Co., Publishers, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

$10,000 for less than 3 cents a day!
LIMITED
ACCIDENT and SICKNESS
POLICY

Entire Cost **$10. year** No Dues or Assessments
Men, Women 16 to 69 accepted
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION
Policy Pays
$10,000 for accidental loss of life, hands, feet or eyesight. $25 Weekly benefit. Many unusual protecting clauses. Pays doctor and hospital bills. Covers Automobile, Travel, Pedestrian and many common accidents. Covers many common sicknesses, including typhoid, appendix operations, lobar pneumonia, etc. **Largest and oldest, exclusive Health and Accident Insurance Company.** Don't delay. You may be next to meet sickness or accident.

Mail Coupon Today For **FREE** Booklet *"CASH OR SYMPATHY"*

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. *(of Chicago)*
524 Wallach Building, Newark, New Jersey
Mail me FREE booklet. There is no obligation.
Name .....
Address .....
City and State.....
AGENTS WANTED for Local Territory

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Week in Business Summarized

The President's Monetary Policy Continues as the Chief Interest of Business, Which Sticks To the Approval It Registered When the Plan Was First Announced

By Endicott G. Rich

FOREIGN developments ranging from recognition of the new Cuban Government, through the flaring up of a Pacific war-scare, quota difficulties with France, and proposals for a Baltic Little Entente, to the growing uncertainties rising out of the Franco-German attempt at a disarmament accord, each of potential effect upon American commerce, failed to displace President Roosevelt's monetary policy as the chief interest of business. Fresh aspects of the project engaged the attention of economic and financial experts and varying views were expressed. Business stuck to the approval it had registered when Mr. Roosevelt's message was read to Congress.

The boldness of Mr. Roosevelt's plan to fix the dollar upon a sliding scale, to turn into the Treasury the gold of the Federal Reserve System, and to set up a $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, at the moment of its proposal overshadowed, temporarily, the magnitude of the budget proposals which the President had presented to Congress scarcely a week before. Among professional commentators upon the economic and financial aspects of governmental procedure, Ambrose W. Benkert of the Brookmire Economic Service was apparently the first to consider the projects jointly and to announce his belief that "dollar revaluation, budgetary inflation and the other recovery influences at work here as well as in the rest of the world will lead to a substantial and sustained revival."

Roger W. Babson recorded a similar optimistic opinion with the assertion:

"Marking up the price of gold means eventual mark-up of the price of commodities and common stocks. The President is still firmly at the helm. The people are whole-heartedly behind him. The huge Administration recovery program will speed up as spring advances. Fundamental business recovery will keep pace. Congress under these circumstances is not going to rock the boat."

Mr. Benkert said that the principal questions to be answered in considering the President's plan were: Can the Government spend a billion dollars a month? Will government credit survive the strain? What will be the immediate economic effects? Can the spending be curtailed later? and, Can the ultimate effects be foreseen?

Government Credit

Calling it a quibble to argue whether or not the last dollar of the total appropriations would be spent, he said of government credit:

"Looking at the problem first from the viewpoint of the $10,000,000,000 increase in the public debt, we see that during the war the Government raised the public debt by fully $25,000,000,000. Here a distinction must be made. The war funds were largely an economic waste, since they went into the destruction of goods. Similarly, the loans which were made to foreign nations since the war were purely a waste to our own people to the extent that they are being defaulted and will not be repaid. The fruits of the present spending will be enjoyed by our own population, and it is fair to claim that at least part of the money will go into worthwhile projects."

Mr. Benkert called attention to the fact that part of the profit of gold revaluation might be applied to debt reduction and suggested that total borrowings might be less than expected since the President had purposely estimated revenues conservatively. He expressed the opinion that the President "was taking a gamble," but with the odds in his favor.

Mr. Benkert expected the immediate effect to be bullish, with public credit creating a demand for goods which should raise prices and payrolls and develop enough impetus to carry on until new opportunities for profit inspire the use of private funds.

"The extent and permanency of the economic recovery will answer the question whether the government emergency spending can be halted as planned," Mr. Benkert continued. "Improvement is widespread in the world, and with the aid of the Government there is reason to believe that substantial gains will take place in this country in the next eighteen months. Such progress would justify President Roosevelt in insisting upon an end to government spending.

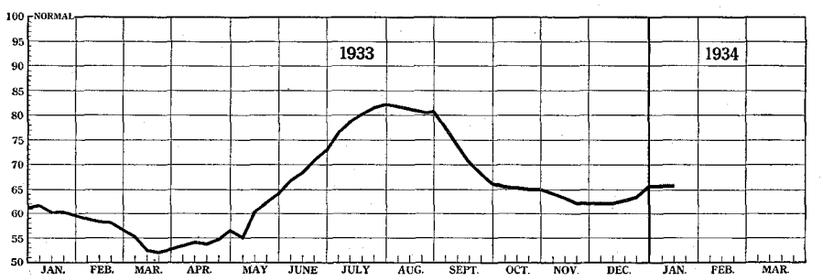
"The ultimate effects of the whole program also must depend upon how encouraging are the immediate effects. The fear is that excessive government drains on the financial system, the restricting effects of the Securities Act and of Stock Exchange regulations, as well as the radicals' desire to limit business profits, may restrict private financing. I prefer to believe that the Government will recognize the desirability of modifying the old order rather than replacing it entirely with a new one. The expenditure of these billions by the Government will create opportunities for profit. Private funds will thereby find new avenues for productive use, currency stabilization will remove another cause for caution in long-term financing, and there is a fair probability that governmental emergency activities can be suspended."

President Roosevelt's message, he said, clarified the Administration's position on this subject, thereby removing one of the elements of uncertainty that have affected business and the capital markets.

Walter Lippmann expressed the thought of more than one firm supporter of the President's money policy—among whom Mr. Lippmann was at pains to record himself—when he asked why the Administration should object to an amendment to the measure giving it the character of a temporary, rather than a permanent, grant of power. He called attention to the fact that neither the NRA nor the AAA nor, indeed, any of the other great recovery measures, was set up permanently and asked if there were good reason why "the immense problem of where to vest the permanent power of currency management should be settled in two weeks, without adequate debate, and under the pressure of an emergency?"

Once the measure is passed in its present form, Mr. Lippmann asserted, any attempt to change the location of the powers to control the currency would almost surely turn into a partizan battle to deprive the President of powers.

"If on the other hand, his powers lapse by law," Mr. Lippmann argued, "the question of where to place them permanently will be far less embittered and dangerous. It will not then be a question of taking away his powers, and appearing to give him a vote of no confidence, but of settling a question acknowledged to be open.



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the second week in January, 1934

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Silver Shower in Illinois

A few days ago silver dollars—nearly a ton and a half of them—deluged the little city of Freeport, Illinois. It seems that Dr. C. F. Burgess, head of the Burgess Battery Company and other associated industries, has ideas of his own about silver. He decided to pay an entire half-month wage payment in silver as an object lesson. Each employee received, instead of the usual yellow envelop filled with paper dollars, a white canvas bag striped with black and sealed at the top. It held two weeks' pay in silver dollars, weighing on the average about five pounds. As related in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, the distribution of some $40,000 in silver in this little city of 22,000 inhabitants had a two-fold purpose:

"First, it is Dr. Burgess's idea that this is the best way to prove to the community that the silver dollar is a sound, spendable currency; and that the attention thus created will lead many of the intelligent citizens to find out for themselves the true facts of the silver issue now before Congress; second, the study of the flow of such veritably earmarked money through the various channels of trade will show the 'purchasing power' of an industrial payroll in a typical community."

Less F.O.B. Mystery

A new automobile merchandising policy whereby the purchaser will be apprised of the full cost of his automobile delivered in front of his door, rather than having to rely on "f.o.b." prices, has been announced by William E. Holler, general sales manager of the Chevrolet Company. The policy went into effect with the announcement.

As an instance of what the new procedure means to car buyers, Mr. Holler pointed out that while list prices on the company's new 1934 models average $70 higher than in 1933, the actual increase in cost to the purchaser in New York is only $40.

While the list, or "f.o.b." price, throughout the United States averages 14 per cent. above 1933, the delivered costs actually average only 8 per cent. higher.

The Traveling Man Returns

The really forgotten man of recent years has been the traveling salesman. But now he is being remembered, and is becoming conspicuous again, it is remarked in the New York *Daily Investment News*.

Particularly by manufacturers of textiles and clothing, more salesmen are being put on the road, while buyers who have recently been in the habit of making frequent trips to the chief markets are being "educated" to stay at home.

And since there are more salesmen and saleswomen than there are buyers naturally the shift in policy ought to be good news for hotels, railroads, and other transportation companies.

ONE OF A SERIES—"THIS IS THE ASSOCIATED SYSTEM"

"...DOCTORS, LAWYERS, MERCHANTS, CHIEFS"

Associated System security holders are not a small group of men hidden in the financial canyons of New York. They are 350,000 persons of high and low degree living not only in every State of this country, but in 31 countries overseas.

Registered security holders number 253,000, almost half of whom are customers residing in areas which the Associated System serves. Occupations of security holders, estimated for the entire group upon the basis of the number found in city directories, follows:

Manual laborers	44,997
Teachers, doctors, lawyers, etc.	25,733
Clerks and bookkeepers	21,616
Supervisors	20,439
Storekeepers and proprietors	18,675
Salesmen and agents	9,999
*Trust institutions	9,229
*Women, unclassified	106,000

**From records of Associated Gas & Electric System. Most of the women are housewives, although the classifications above include women to a limited extent.*

The Plan of Rearrangement of Debt Capitalization was devised to preserve the Associated System intact, and thus to protect the investments of these people who have placed their savings in Associated securities. Debenture holders are urged to deposit their debentures immediately under the Plan, and to urge similar action upon others who have not yet exchanged their debentures. It is to the interest of all Associated security holders that the Plan be successful.

Associated Gas and Electric Company
61 Broadway, New York

Parlez Vous Français?

Latine Loquerisne?

Sprechen Sie Deutsch?

Three Standard Reference Books for Language Students, Teachers, Writers, Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors

CASSELL'S

FRENCH DICTIONARY
French-English and English-French

Revised and Enlarged by James Boielle, B.A. (Univ. Gall.), Officer D'Academie; aided by de V. Payen-Payne, Assistant Examiner in French in University of London. With an Introduction by Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly.

In addition to the French-English Vocabulary Division (582 pages) and the English-French Division (437 pages) in the two languages, this dictionary also contains:

Vocabularies of Proper Names of Persons and Places; vocabularies of Geographical Names; tables of Coins, Weights, and Measures; Chapter on French Pronunciations; list of French Nouns of Double Gender; table of Irregular and Defective Verbs.

Crown 8vo. 1043 pages

Prices: Cloth, $2.50; indexed, $3.25; Bible paper edition, bound in full flexible morocco leather, indexed, $6. Postage 18c extra.

LATIN DICTIONARY
Latin-English and English-Latin

241st Thousand. Revised by J. R. V. Marchant, M.A., Formerly Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and Joseph F. Charles, B.A., Late Assistant Master at the City of London School.

A dictionary of classical Latin rewritten chiefly to increase the number of quotations that illustrate construction and usage.

In addition to the Latin-English vocabulary division of 628 pages and the English-Latin division of 292 pages, with their spelling and definitions, this dictionary also contains:

A list of Latin Abbreviations; Abbreviations of Names of Latin Authors mentioned; Table of the Roman Calendar; Geographical Glossary of the English Names of Important Places; Glossary of a Few Common English Names.

Crown 8vo. 928 pages

Prices: Cloth, $2.50; indexed, $3.25; Bible paper edition, in full flexible morocco leather, indexed, $6. Postage 18c extra.

GERMAN DICTIONARY
German-English and English-German

140th Thousand. Revised and considerably enlarged by Karl Bruel, M.A., Litt.D., Ph.D., Cambridge University Reader in Germanic.

In addition to the German-English Vocabulary Division (769 pages) and the English-German Division (514 pages) in the two languages, this dictionary also contains:

List of Geographical and Proper Names, in German-English and English-German; Index of the Most Common German Abbreviations, with Definitions in English; list of German Irregular Verbs.

"A most trustworthy and recommendable book of reference."—*Prof. G. Binz, University of Basel.*

Crown 8vo. 1360 pages

Prices: Cloth, $2.50; indexed, $3.25; Bible paper edition, in full flexible morocco leather, indexed, $6. Postage 18c extra.

Special Bible paper edition of either dictionary, exquisitely bound in full crushed levant, gilt edges, hand tooled, raised bands, boxed, $12.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

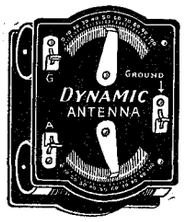
Throw Away Your Aerial!

Amazing $1 Device Does Away With It ENTIRELY! Special Tuning Feature Improves Selectivity, Tone

SIMPLY hook Walco Aerial Eliminator on back of radio —forget yards and yards of aerial trouble! Size only 3 x 5 inches. Eliminates ugly wires all over room, on roof, or hanging out window. Gives volume and distance equal to out-door aerial with far BETTER SELECTIVITY.

NO MORE NUISANCE OR DANGER

Easy to connect Walco Aerial Eliminator in 2 minutes without tools! Ends all dangers of lightning, storms, short circuits. No more clicks and noise from wind and rain. NOW you can hook up radio in any room. No wires show.



SEND NO MONEY

Try It 5 Days at Our Risk!

Merely mail the coupon. No money necessary now. When delivered pay postman $1, plus few cents postage. If not delighted, return it in 5 days—your $1 refunded at once. ELECTRICAL LABORATORIES CO., 141 East 25th Street, Dept. 52 New York City

ELECTRICAL LABORATORIES CO. Dept. 52, 141 East 25th St., New York City

Send Walco Aerial Eliminator, with instructions. Will pay postman $1, plus few cents postage. If not delighted, will return in 5 days for $1 refund.

Name.....

Address.....

☐ Check here if ENCLOSING $1—thus saving postage charges. Same refund Guarantee applies.

DEALERS—Write for proposition

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES

ASK YOUR INVESTMENT HOUSE OR BANK for a prospectus with full information, or write to Administrative and Research Corporation, 15 Exchange Pl., Jersey City, N. J.

Good News for Wide-Awake

BOYS

Money and FREE Prizes for You!

Here is a *real* chance for you to do what thousands of other boys are doing—have

A Business of Your Own

=That will pay you
several dollars each week for your spare time. Boys earn OVER $5.00.

=That will give you
a cash bonus every thirteen weeks.

=That will offer you
your choice of many free prizes.

=That takes no money
to start.

=That is easy to do.

Fill in the attached coupon and mail to-day.

Junior Sales Dept., The Literary Digest, Desk S, 354 Fourth Ave., New York City

Please tell me about your plan, and how I can earn money and get Free Prizes.

Name.....Age.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Parent's Signature.....

Will the Government Own the Railroads?

Coordinator Joseph B. Eastman Advocates Federal Financial Aid, But No Grand Consolidation of Carriers

WHEN Joseph B. Eastman makes his first report as Federal Coordinator of Transportation the surprize is not that he endorses government ownership of railroads—a policy he has advocated in the past—but that he says the time is not ripe for it. This makes the document rather less provocative than it might have been—in fact, the New York *Times* calls it "somewhat lame and futile—" but it also throws the emphasis on Mr. Eastman's constructive suggestions for the immediate future, which commend themselves to Wall Street and railroad men. President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio declares himself "well satisfied and much encouraged" by Mr. Eastman's call for government financial aid, and voluntary action by the carriers in the direction of economy, cooperation and separate consolidation moves.

Naturally the Eastman report falls into two sections. It is generally acknowledged that the discussion of public ownership is one of the strongest and most logical arguments for such a policy that has ever been given to the public. Mr. Eastman points out that when we carry "public regulation of a privately owned and operated industry," as far as we do in the case of the railroads, "it is a hybrid arrangement." Indeed, "when an industry becomes so public in character that such intimate regulation of its affairs becomes necessary, in strict logic it would seem that it should cease to masquerade as a private industry and the Government should assume complete responsibility, financial and otherwise." There are dangers incident to such an undertaking but the Coordinator of Transportation thinks they can be controlled. In fact he outlines a tentative plan for the purchase of the roads by a government corporation with management by a board of highgrade and highly paid trustees. He believes that "such ownership and operation will be the ultimate solution of the railroad problem." However, he continues, "if and when that time arrives the impelling motive will probably not be logic or theory, but the practical one that private enterprise and capital will not be able to carry on successfully."

Eastman's Recommendations

But in spite of all this, Coordinator Eastman does not call for ownership now. His chief reason is that the country could not stand the strain of buying the railroad properties. Nor is Mr. Eastman going to recommend any grand consolidation plan, which would precipitate "a controversy in which many railroads, many communities and labor would join with equal vigor and from which it would be difficult to emerge."

But what is to be done? In brief, Mr. Eastman would give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to compel such individual consolidations as they consider wise, he would give railroads Federal charters, he would relieve them from the operation of anti-trust laws, he would have the Government lend liberally while private credit is so hard to obtain, he would speed the organization of insolvent roads, and he would have the present private management of the railroads "aided in the development of initiative and enterprise rather than restrained." What the railroads chiefly need, in the expert opinion of the Coordinator, "is a new lease of life—a reinvigoration."

Congress is thought not likely to do anything about the railroads at this session, altho there is a bill before the House Committee to force coordination of all land transport systems. Perhaps this will attain more importance when Mr. Eastman makes his forthcoming report on the coordination of transportation agencies.

In railroad circles, Mr. Eastman's views are generally considered constructive. They hardly created a ripple in Wall Street.

The most thoroughgoing editorial analysis of the Eastman report that comes to attention appears in *The Wall Street Journal*. Mr. Eastman is credited with the idea of giving government ownership an "attractiveness, an intellectual respectability that it has never yet had in the United States." Whether he intended to or not, we are told, "he has taken railroad public ownership out of the hands of the crackpots; he has come near— dangerously near, as this newspaper fears—to making it a live issue among serious minded citizens." This paper continues:

"Mr. Eastman's argument for government ownership makes it a question of purely financial and administrative expediency, without stopping to consider it from the standpoint of social expediency—whether we wish to set out upon the road at the end of which every citizen is a government employee. For, once we have nationalized the railroads, the factories and mines from which their equipment and fuel are derived will be next in line. It is not actually so much a question of what we want to do with the railroads as what kind of a State we wish to live under."

To take a representative paper in the country's railroad center, we find the Chicago *Daily News* arguing that the very way Mr. Eastman "shies away" from government ownership indicates that such a step is nearer than we think. "History shows that radicals are usually nearer to consummation of their desires when they become seized by philosophic doubt than when they are afire with zeal to shatter worlds to bits and remold them nearer to their hearts' desire." Moreover,

"It has been the record of more than one enterprise taken over by the Government that the change of ownership came after the rates of profit had declined. Only feeble opposition was offered by holders of railroad securities where European governments took over the lines and guaranteed returns. Why expect anything different in the United States?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From Our Readers to Our Readers

Eddie Cantor's Five

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—You should see my mail—all due to the fact that on page 30 of your December 9 issue you credited me with six daughters.

When I left home this morning there were still five. If there is a sixth it was born in your columns.

Don't encourage me!

EDDIE CANTOR.

Great Neck, L. I.

The Debate Over Nudism

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—To those who have been discussing nudism:

It just simply isn't civilized. One of the first things man did when he emerged from savagery was to sew together the skins of wild animals in order to hide his nakedness.

If a person owns a sun roof where nude bathing can be done in privacy that is *fine* for his health (and easier on other people's eyesight). But nudist colonies—Bah!

EDITH POOLE.

Boston, Mass.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—A word about nudism (spelled with d or t). Nudism has become our leading comic strip. It has attained its importance among those whose importance is below the neck.

HILARY H. SMITH.

Tampa, Fla.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—If the nudist colonies are for health only, why aren't they operated according to a strict sex plan and classified as nudist camps for men, or nudist camps for women? Such an arrangement might help to influence us that the purpose of the project is morally clean. There indubitably must be motives, other than health, for such indecent exposure.

JOHN A. HULL.

Corona, Calif.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Kindly permit me to add my part to the argument about nudism. Usually the proof of the pudding lies in the eating. Nations having been nudist for centuries might be able to prove something. Russia, Finland, Sweden never had the Western conception that the body was intrinsically vile and something to be ashamed of. Mixed bathing in the nude has always been perfectly natural there. It is also a fact that the percentage of "bow-legged, knock-kneed, spindle-shanked, pot-bellied" persons has always been very low compared with ours. It seems that children brought up without that nasty complex just naturally grow up straight and beautiful.

FREDERICK G. HEHR.

Sayville, L. I.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—What is the effect of nudism? Here is the calm answer of a scientist, the head of the Psychological department of Princeton University. After a week in a German nudist camp, he says:

"The writer's observations and the testimony of others indicate that social nudity is not productive of eroticism. There is less sexual excitement, less tendency to flirt, less temptation to ribaldry, in a nudist gathering than in a group or pair of fully clothed young people."

In the United States the movement has grown from twenty-six States and ninety cities that have registered nudists to three hundred cities and forty-two States. These statistics were compiled from October, 1933, until January, 1934.

The registered nudists in this country are mostly professional people, doctors, professors, lawyers, and a goodly number of them are clergymen.

CLYDE SHOWALTER.

Owatonna, Minn.

Answers to the White Collar Man

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I. A. Skew asks, "What about the white collar man?" He says he is sick and tired of hearing about the poor farmer, the poor laborer, and the poor fellow with a mortgage on his home. He says he has had four pay cuts, still tries to wear a white collar, and is working in an office.

He should be thankful that he has a job at all. I have worked on a farm a great deal. Never got as much as $2 a day for farm work in my life. By working long hours, and saving what I made, I got about $3,000 paid on property. When the depression came I was unable to make payments on the mortgage. Now the property is gone, the best part of my life is gone, and my job is gone. One thing I am glad of, and that is that the Government is still able to feed and clothe me.

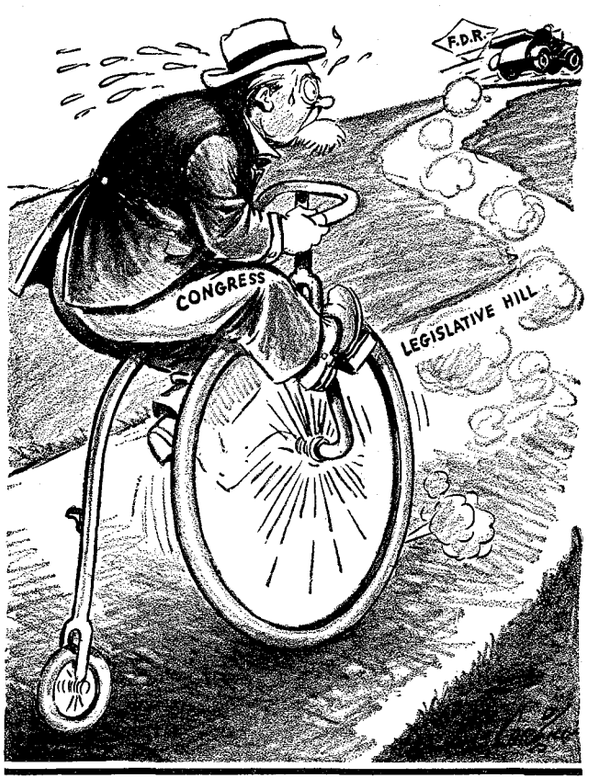
Since Mr. Skew has asked, "How about the white collar man?" I'll say, tax him down to $30 a month, what we farmers have always been used to, and the Government will soon be able to pay its debts. Then, I don't think Mr. White Collar will get so sick and tired, hearing about the poor farmer.

Indianapolis, Ind. H. NELSON.

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—What is Mr. Skew kicking about? He is still employed and ought to be glad that he could stand four pay cuts. I am a white collar worker also, but I have been unemployed for three years and certainly do wish that somebody would suggest doing something for me.

I advise Mr. Skew to be satisfied with what he has. He knows what he's got but doesn't know what he will get.

Newark, N. J. G. GUERRIERI.



THE DAILY GRIND IN WASHINGTON

—Cargill, for the Central Press Association

The Lynching Evil—Readers' Replies

Acknowledgment is made here of letters to THE LITERARY DIGEST on the article, "The Lynching Evil and Church Responsibility," in the issue of December 23, 1933.

A. Landon Prater, of Dallas, Texas, denies Mr. Mackreth's statement that "a large part of the responsibility for mob murder rests upon the churches." In 99 44/100 per cent. of lynchings, Mr. Prater writes, "it is the culmination of an attack by a black upon a white woman. Public mass meetings, the instilling of reverence by the preacher, the threat of the mob will not deter lynchings as long as the black tries to appease his bestial desires by rape."

The article "is of grave and arresting interest," writes Mrs. Samuel Gaillard Stoney, Charleston, S. C., "but the omission of the five New England States from the list of those guilty of lynching requires further explanation. When it is considered with what unique and sacred event the list opens, it would appear that even the New England States might be guilty under such construction of the word. In which State, or in how many, were witches burned?"

Katherine Gamble (address not given) writes that the article "evidences a very laudable desire to deal in a fair-minded way with the crime of lynching. The article shows much insight into the point at issue when it convincingly shows the reader that a crime, almost entirely conceived by many to be confined to the South, so far from being localized south of the Mason and Dixon line is really national and international in its expression." But this writer challenges the statement that more Negroes have been done to death in the South than elsewhere. "In instances of Negro lynching in the South only the guilty party is executed, while in the race riots mentioned in the article innocent and defenseless Negroes were the victims in large numbers." The responsibility for lynchings, says this writer, belongs not to the churches, but to the bar associations and the Legislatures.

"If this recent spineless effort at law enforcement is a sample of what we can expect in an emergency," writes Duncan D. Earl, of San Jose, California, speaking of the San Jose affair, "may God have mercy on the souls of any of us who are dumb enough to try to take away the right of the average citizen to bear arms for the protection of his life and home."

"I congratulate you on the article," writes Philip S. Cummings, of Oxnard, California. He thinks "our courts and court procedure are really the primary cause of lynching."

"After reading the article, I am of the opinion that this country as a whole is mob-minded," writes F. J. King of Brooklyn, New York.

"The article by Mr. Mackreth on 'The Lynching Evil and Church Responsibility,' is most decidedly the best this writer has had the good fortune to read in a long time," writes Owen Saunders, of Gainesville, Texas. However, Mr. Saunders disagrees with the statement that lynching is "the ripe harvest of poverty and ignorance," and says "most lynchings here in the South occurred because some monster had the temerity to lay violent hands on a good woman."

Mr. W. M. Anderson, of Montgomery, Alabama, maintains that Christ was not lynched but put to death "after trial and seemingly by consent of the Roman Government. He was not lynched."

"Ably presented, but tainted with sentiment," writes I. R. Gould, of Palmetto, Florida, of the article.

"You evidently are from the South. Trying to shift the responsibility on the Church is not exactly fair," writes Ernest N. Barringer, of New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

$900 for Odd Moments

"Perhaps you at the school would be glad to know that during the past year my earnings from news stories and a few short features were around $900. While that is not a large amount of money, it has been earned in odd moments after my housework was done."

Mrs. Mae L. Harland
Doylestown, Wis.

How do *you* KNOW *you can't WRITE?*

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

Learn to write by writing

NEWSPAPER Institute training is based on the New York Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week you receive actual assignments just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is *individually* corrected and constructively criticized. Under such practical, seasoned guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

How you start

We have prepared a unique Writing Aptitude Test. This tells you whether you possess the fundamental qualities necessary to successful writing — acute observation, dramatic instinct, creative imagination, etc. You'll enjoy taking this test. The coupon will bring it, without obligation. Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

Newspaper Institute of America
1776 Broadway, New York

Send me, without cost or obligation, your *Writing Aptitude Test* and further information about writing for profit, as promised in the Literary Digest—February 3.

Mr.
Mrs. .....
Miss

Address .....

(All correspondence confidential. No salesmen will 20B364 call on you.)

Why don't you write?

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

A Little Wider, Please.—JUDGE (in dentist chair)—"Do you swear that you will pull the tooth, the whole tooth, and nothing but the tooth?"—*Log.*

Maybe Needs a Vacation.—NERVOUS SUITOR—"Sir, er—that is, I would like to—er—that is, I mean I have been going with your daughter for five years—"

FATHER—"Well, waddye want—a pension?"—*Punch Bowl.*

And Don't Wait Up, Willie.—BORESOME HUSBAND—"Let's have some fun this evening!"

BORED WIFE—"O. K., and please leave the light on in the hallway if you get home before I do."—*Awgwan.*

Multiplying Marie.—I haven't seen the list of the ten brainiest women in the films, picked by a Hollywood producer, but I think I know who they are. They are Marie Dressler.—*Elmer C. Adams in the Detroit News.*

Dead Letter Baritone.—"Yessah, Ah's a great singah."

"Wheah did you-all learn to sing?"

"Ah graduated from a correspondence school."

"Boy, you sho' lost lots of yo' mail."—*Florida Times-Union.*

Art à la Agriculture.—A leader of the Provincetown (Mass.) art colony suggested to its members the other evening that "several hundred thousand acres of art be plowed under before the spring painting commences." But a prospect that the Civil Works Administration will be able to afford the artists some relief in return for patriotic posters is said to have removed a few furrows from their brows.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Stop Thief!—The latest Paris hats are said to be on the lines of police-women's helmets. The effect is said to be quite arresting.—*Punch.*

Pass the Iodine.—"That dentist wasn't painless."

"Why, did he hurt you?"

"No, but he yelled when I bit his finger."—*Carnegie Tech Puppet.*

Where's That Chloroform? — HEAD CLERK—"I am very sorry to hear of your partner's death. Would you like me to take his place?"

MANAGER—"Very much, if you can get the undertaker to arrange it."—*Pitt Panther.*

Old Nick Was Spry.—A man caught a boy in his garden stealing apples, and handed him to the police.

As it was the boy's first offense, the judge let him off, but told him never to yield to such temptation again, adding: "Ye should have flown from the evil one."

"So I did, sir," replied the boy, "but he caught me before I got over the fence!"—*Border Cities Star.*

Hand the Host His Checkbook.—Cullen Clewes tells it for real. Movie producer was giving a beach party at his Malibu place and Frances Dee, venturing too far out into the surf, got swamped. Before they brought her in she went unconscious.

Two lifeguards were working over her when the host walked up.

"What are you doing?"

"We're giving her artificial respiration."

"Like hell you will. There's going to be nothing artificial around here. You give her the genuine. I can afford it."—*Beau Broadway in the New York Morning Telegraph.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Stole Away.—New York—Stocks pointed downward to-day as peculative forces took time out.—*Shreveport paper.*

Rest in Peace.—Late in the trip a stop was made to play an obituary before the home of a couple who could not get up in time.—*Woodlake (Calif.) paper.*

Sweets to the Sweet.—
GARBO, DIRECTOR
TRAVEL INCOGNITO
ON DESSERT TRIP
—*Mobile paper.*

You Likee Nicee Chow?—Me P. Y. Chong, numba one China cook, allsame big boss.

Sposy you like numba one good tasem pok lib, you tly me P. Y. Chong specel style wit sweet sour saucy. Wonaful!

Me P. Y. Chong sabe two tousan way diffent fix up China style kaukau, allo numba one good tasem, healthy allsame.—*Ad in a Honolulu paper.*

Maids and Matrons Are Nice, Too.—We like the high widows in "streamlined" cars.—*St. Louis paper.*

Believe It or Not.—
ROCHESTER BATTLES 8-INCH SNOW
AS MERCURY HITS 86
—*Rochester (N. Y.) paper.*

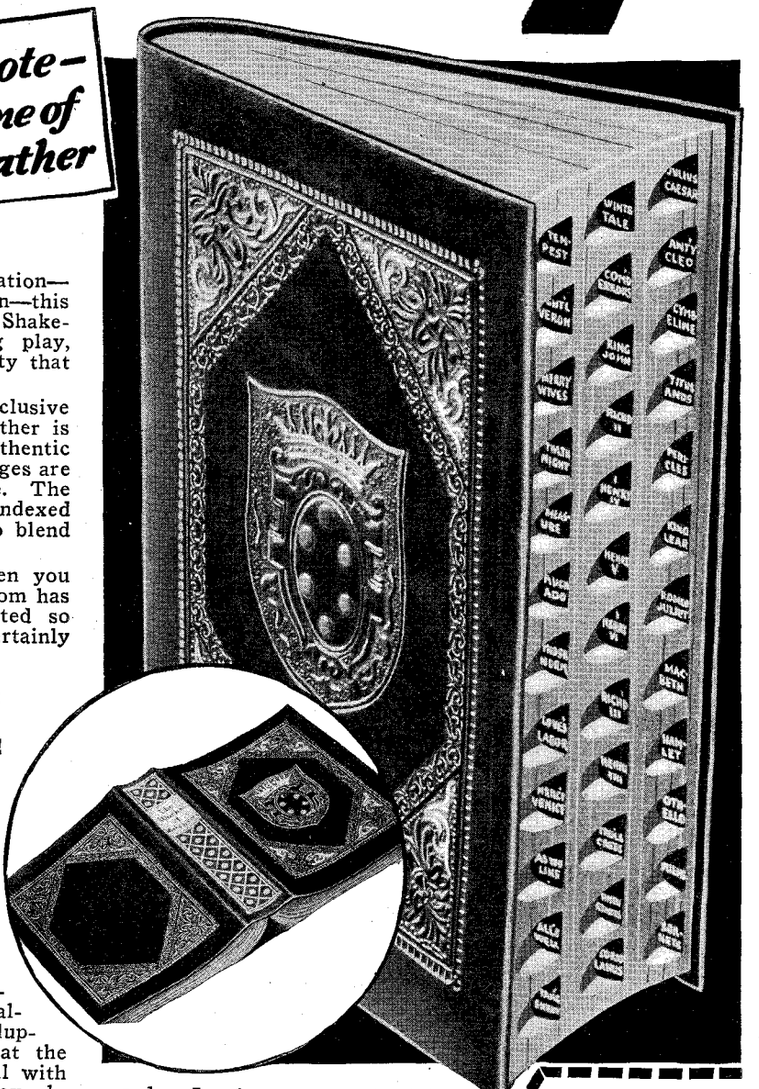
Moses Looking Up.—Scientific discoveries in recent years "have unquestionably made vast inroads upon man's beliefs in immorality."—*New York paper, quoting a Columbia University discourse.*

Keep Your Shirt On.—William L——, than whom there is no better known weather prophet in Middletownship, claims that neither the amount of fat on hogs or the color of caterpillars is so accurate as corn husks. He says that if the husks are thicker than they were last year it is a sure sign that the weather this winter will be more severe than it was last summer.—*Red Bank (N. J.) paper.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Most Beautifully Bound SHAKESPEARE Ever Offered for Only $2.98

Every Word Shakespeare Wrote—Bound in ONE Lovely Volume of Limp, Florentine-Tooled Leather



WILL you let us send you for free examination—without money in advance, or any obligation—this lovely new volume containing ALL that Shakespeare ever wrote? Yes—*every* thrilling play, romantic sonnet, stirring poem—bound in the beauty that the world's greatest treasure so richly deserves!

Here is a book exquisite enough for the most exclusive private library. Its luxurious cover of genuine leather is Florentine-tooled and antique finished, with the authentic heraldic shield of the Florentine Medici. Its 1312 pages are set in clear type, with specially designed title page. The paper is opaque, non-glaring. Completely thumb-indexed for convenient reference. Page edges are tinted to blend with binding.

As you will realize when you hold it in your hands, seldom has the bookbinder's art created so beautiful a volume. Certainly *never* at such a price.

ALL 34 PLAYS —ALL HIS POEMS

The Comedy of Errors
Coriolanus
Antony and Cleopatra
Measure for Measure
The Merchant of Venice
Macbeth
Venus and Adonis
Famed for its frank picture of woman's passion.
A Lover's Complaint
Love's Labour's Lost
All's Well That Ends Well
A Midsummer Night's Dream
Puck and Bottom frolic forever in purest fantasy.
Much Ado About Nothing
The original woman-hating Benedick—and what happens to him!
Two Gentlemen of Verona
The Tempest
The wizard Prospero, the brute Caliban, on an enchanted island.
Romeo and Juliet
King John
King Richard II
King Henry IV
—and Falstaff, greatest comic character ever invented!
King Henry V
His own crown in doubt, he demanded France's.
King Henry VI
King Richard III
Royal usurper, hypocrite, tyrant—murderer!
King Henry VIII
Like people you may know, his affection was dangerous to those he loved.
Troilus and Cressida
Timon of Athens
As You Like It
The Winter's Tale
Taming of the Shrew
Twelfth Night
Delightful comedy, plus Sir Toby!
Cymbeline
Julius Caesar
Hamlet
Titus Andronicus
Othello
Merry Wives of Windsor
Falstaff in love—written at Queen Elizabeth's request!
King Lear
Pericles, Prince of Tyre
The Passionate Pilgrim
The Rape of Lucrece
Phoenix and the Turtle
Sonnets—all 154, complete.
Sonnets to Sundry Notes of Music
Index to the Characters
Glossary—Defines all terms.

Attend World's Greatest "Opening Nights" —For Less than 9c Each!

This superb volume should be the corner stone of your library. With it resting in your hands, expect to discover unsuspected pleasures—a Shakespeare that your schoolday type of reading may never have revealed! On these vivid "first night openings" you will chuckle at the ever-modern "wisecracks" of Falstaff, be fascinated by voluptuous Cleopatra, shudder at the intrigues of Macbeth, thrill with Romeo in the ecstasies of love, be amazed at Iago's treachery, step back into the whimsical world of Puck and Bottom. Or be enchanted with the Sonnets—or with the unbridled passion of "The Rape of Lucrece" and "Venus and Adonis."

Here, in Shakespeare, is the one person who understood human nature as no other ever has, before or since. Look in his mirror and read *yourself!*

EXAMINE IT 7 DAYS FREE

PAY nothing in advance—nothing to the postman. Just clip and mail the coupon. Let us send you this lovely volume. Admire its beauty, its luxurious genuine leather binding, its crisp, clean pages. See for yourself if this rediscovered Shakespeare doesn't delight you with his furious adventure and passionate romance, with his dangerous intrigue, uncanny philosophy, his humor and sly wit! Then, if you don't agree that this volume should be the very heart of your library—simply send it back and forget the matter. If, however, you decide to keep it, *then* send us only $2.98 plus a few cents postage as payment in full. Under this free examination offer you risk nothing. Send coupon, without money, now. WALTER J. BLACK, Inc., (Dept. 42), 171 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
WALTER J. BLACK, Inc.
171 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

Walter J. Black, Inc.
(Dept. 42)
171 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please send me for free examination your new one-volume, thumb-indexed edition of the Complete Works of SHAKESPEARE—1312 pages, bound in richly Florentine-tooled genuine limp leather, antique finished. I will either return the book or send you $2.98 plus a few cents postage in full payment within one week.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

☐ *Check here if you prefer the de luxe edition with the binding illuminated by hand in color—at only 50c. extra.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED